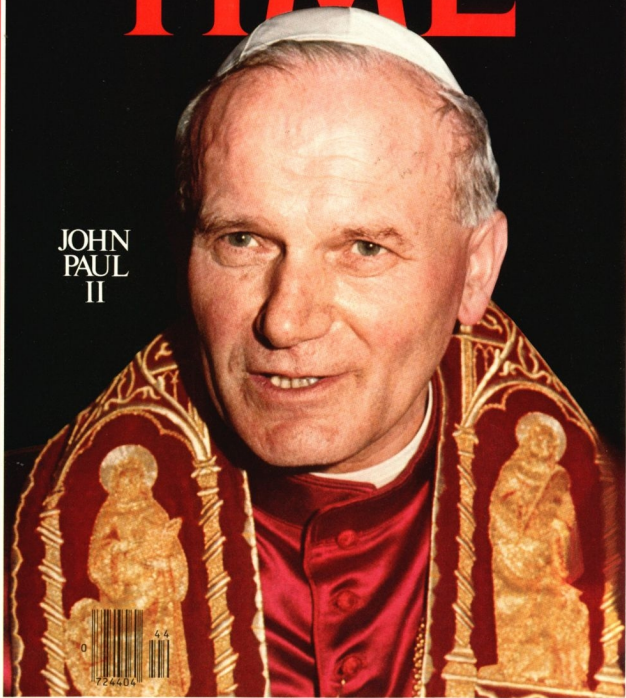


OCTOBER 30, 1978

\$1.00

TIME

JOHN
PAUL
II



This is one of our hometowns: New York, N.Y.

Rembrandt, Pica of us.



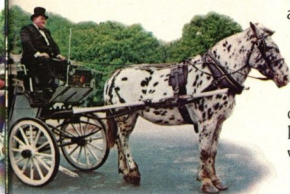
*Rembrandt: PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST, 1660
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, bequest of Benjamin Altman, 1913*



ssso and the rest



Pablo Picasso, GIRL BEFORE A MIRROR, 1932
The Museum of Modern Art, gift of Mrs. Simon Guggenheim



Rembrandt, Degas and the Temple of Dendur are at the Met this week, and will be next week—waiting for you. Picasso and Matisse and Warhol are waiting at the Modern. New York is a storehouse of treasures—held in trust for the rest of the nation.*

It's a city that moves to many rhythms: the early morning jogger along the river, the ancient carriage clop-clopping through the Park, the jets crisscrossing the sky above. You can move as fast or as slow as you want in New York—and always feel the exhilaration of the city moving along with you.

It's a city that calls for special skills: like those of Thomasine Jackson who makes flowers grow in a window box in the Bronx, or our own favorite, George Roumeliotis, who passes out hot dogs faster than the eye can follow on the corner of the block where our present corporate headquarters are located.

New York, like most cities, has its problems. But the rhythms of the city, and the skills of the city, are invigorating and irreplaceable. That's why, now that we need a bigger corporate headquarters, we've decided to build it here. Like all New Yorkers, we know New York is more than just "a great place to visit." It's a great place to live in—and grow in.

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*If you'd like a list of our own favorite places, write "Hometown New York,"
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A Letter from the Publisher

Though a papal election is always a momentous news event, the surprising selection of Karol Cardinal Wojtyla last week as the 264th Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church attracted exceptional interest. To report on the background of Polish-born John Paul II, and to assess the reactions of his former parishioners, TIME dispatched Washington Correspondent Gregory Wierzynski to Cracow.

It was like a summons home for the 13-year veteran of Time Inc. Son of one of Poland's most distinguished poets, Wierzynski was born in Warsaw only 2½ months before the Germans invaded. Though he left his homeland in 1946 for Switzerland and, seven years later, the United States, he has returned to Poland often, and family members proved to be good sources on this particular story. "Before leaving Washington," recalls Wierzynski, "I debriefed my mother, who had met the then Bishop Wojtyla several times while my parents lived in Rome." Later, in Warsaw, Wierzynski sought out his brother and questioned him while they sipped tea.

Once in Cracow, he stopped by the mansion that until last week had served as Wojtyla's home, and found its nuns and priests hospitable—an opportunity he quickly seized. "I still speak Polish," Wierzynski says, "which was an enormous help in conducting interviews and getting around. It also helped me

understand and share the emotion of the Poles as they talked about their—our—Pope. Poland is a stubbornly proud and patriotic country, and no greater recognition can come to this nation than to have one of its own made Bishop of Rome. More than once, I felt tears well up as people told of their joy but also of their sadness over the loss of a friend. Cardinal Wojtyla was truly loved here."

NOVIGES—SPOMA



Greg Wierzynski

Wierzynski was especially moved when he read some unpublished poems of John Paul II, who had known Wierzynski's father and admired his poetry. The theme of the Pope's verse, Wierzynski reports, "is Poland, and it sings of his powerful attachment to this country and its people. It's the kind of attachment that has enabled this unhappy country to survive devastating wars and centuries of occupation."

Our 30 bureaus throughout the world contributed to this week's cover story, written by Associate Editor Richard Ostling, and the box on Communism and the church, written by Associate Editor Mayo Mohs. With this cover package, TIME begins its task of recording and interpreting the reign of Pope John Paul II. Wierzynski, however, already feels strongly about his fellow Pole. "He's a tough, compassionate, realistic and warm man," judges our man in Cracow. "He'll make a great Pope."

John A. Meyers

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Cover: Photograph by Arturo Mari—Osservatore Romano.



84 Cover: He is the youngest Pope in 132 years, the first non-Italian in 455 and the first Pole ever. Coming from a Communist state, John Paul II faces all the problems of his predecessors—and a few more. See RELIGION.



32 Nation: In the past decade, the number of women in uniform has quadrupled. How are they, and the military, faring? ► When people wave at him now, Carter says, they use all their fingers. ► After Proposition 13, a raft of referendums.



120 Inflation: As stocks plunge and interest rates soar, Carter prepares to pitch for wage-price guidelines and federal frugality. The program is detailed—and if it does not work, recession looms. See ECONOMY & BUSINESS.

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Tense? Frustrated? Work off your nervous energy by going a round or two at Bogart's, a disco with a definite difference.

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The *Wiz* is the most lavish and expensive musical ever put on film, but it still does not make it over the rainbow.

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In the wake of the Farber incident, dozens of reporters are having their notes subpoenaed for court cases.

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This fall's festival of new novels provides eleven good reasons why making believe is at last coining hard cash.

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Time insists Soviet nuclear installations that are trying to harness atomic power and cut reliance on oil and hard-to-get coal.

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With movable walls and ceilings, a new and futuristic concert hall may just upstage the music at Paris' Beaubourg.

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Nobel Prizes for two Americans, a Russian and a Briton. ► Bell Labs tries for a faster "chip." ► Thees beligerent beetles.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISING SECTION

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF

HOME VIDEO



Shoot & Show "NO-WAIT" home movies.

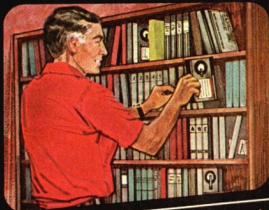


Tape a favorite program—view it LATER.

PLAY BALL! Right in your living room.



Build Your own MOVIE LIBRARY!



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WATCH WHATEVER WHENEVER.

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With Sony's Betamax SL-8600 video recorder, you can see any TV show you want to see anytime you want to see it.

Because Betamax, which plugs into any TV set and is easy to operate, can videotape a show up to three-hours long (with the L-750 videocassette) while you're doing something else—even while you're out of the house, by setting the electronic timer.

It can also videotape something off one channel while you're watching another channel.

And remember, Sony has more experience in videorecorders than anyone (over 20 years!). In fact, we've sold more videorecorders to broadcasters and industry than any other consumer manufacturer. We even make our own tape.

For years you've watched TV shows at the times you've had to. Now you can watch them at the times you want to.

SONY BETAMAX
THE LEADER IN VIDEO RECORDING

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THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF

HOME VIDEO

***A Brand New Way to Get 'Involved'
with Your Television Set***

Remember when most of us saw our first television set some 30 years ago? There was a sense of wonder that it worked at all...that a bulky box could really show us what was happening miles away. The purchase of a TV was cause enough for a family celebration, and a collection of aluminum and steel tubing on the roof meant instant status in the neighborhood.

Even more important, in those days of all-live telecasting, was the sense of involvement. Back before engineering advances and sophisticated production techniques started bringing us letter-perfect programming, every show was a mini-adventure. Would the actors flub their lines? Would the scenery fall over? Would the refrigerator door stick in the middle of the commercial?

Robert E. Gerson is senior editor of *Television Digest*, a newsletter serving the Consumer Electronics and Broadcasting industries.

Back then, there was an interaction between the television set and the viewer that can never be recaptured. But that doesn't mean television viewing now has to be a passive experience.

Today, with the help of a new generation of electronic video products you can once again be an active participant in video land.

The VCR: Freedom from TV Scheduling

The home color video cassette recorder (VCR) is a new product that's making television watching a family experience again. Already the VCR has found its way into some 500,000 American homes.

The instant attraction of the VCR is the freedom it gives the viewer from the scheduling dictates of TV broadcasters. With a VCR in your home, you're not forced to choose between two shows which are on at the same time. You just watch one while it's being broadcast, and tape the other for later viewing. Drop-in guests or an evening out won't mean missing your favorite show, if your VCR is capturing it for you on tape.

If you're among the millions who own an audio cassette recorder, you already know how to operate a VCR. It's just that simple. But VCRs have the added ability to capture full-color pictures, as well as sound, for playback through your television receiver. Like their audio counterparts, VCRs use foolproof cassettes of magnetic tape and provide instant playback of recorded material.

All the VCRs on the market have two basic features: a built-in VHF-UHF tuner and a clock timer. The tuner gives the VCR all the reception capabilities of a TV receiver and the timer allows for automatic, unattended operation. In much the same way that you set your clock-radio to wake you up to music in the morning, you adjust the VCR's timer so that the unit will turn on to record the program of your choice while you're out, or too busy to do the button-pushing yourself. In addition, several deluxe VCRs with programmable timers are just now becoming available. These timers can be set up to instruct the VCR to record four different shows at specified times over a seven-day period.

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Out
portur
undec



TV picture simulated. Cabinetry is simulated wood grain.

MATSUSHITA IN VIDEO TECHNOLOGY:

The people who developed the 4-hour video home system now present the 5-foot Color Video Projection System.

After you develop and introduce Omnivision IV™ VHS™, the 4-hour video home player and recorder, what do you do for an encore? Introducing the 5-foot (diag meas) Color Video Projection System from Panasonic that's so sharp and crisp it literally turns your home into a theater.

Someday we may look back and say this was the time television emerged from the bi-plane age into the jet age. Not since the introduction of color have there been such dramatic changes. First Matsushita Electric introduced the four-hour Video Home System (VHS™) that has put TV programming control into the viewers' hands rather than the networks'. And now Matsushita (pronounced Mot-soosh-ta) has another way to watch TV that is both literally and figuratively a gigantic step forward: A compact one-piece Color Video Projection System with a giant-sized 5-foot (diag meas) screen.

LIFESIZE TV.

The 5-foot (diag meas) TV screen isn't just big. It's spectacular. You'll feel as if you're in the middle of a sporting event or sitting in the best orchestra seat for a show or movie.

However, Matsushita engineers were after more than just a big image. After all, there are other video projection systems, but the Matsushita Color Video Projection System is a one-piece system. Unlike two-piece systems that require you to align them, our one-piece system is aligned automatically. No alignment is required, ever. Plus our system has a wide viewing angle. Add to that, a Schmidt optic system in a three-tube in-line arrangement for brightness. The result: a sharp, clear, lifelike picture even in normal room light.

VIR, COLORPILOT™ AND BIG SOUND.

As you'd expect the Panasonic Video Projection System also incorporates the latest electronic color controls: VIR and ColorPilot. With VIR, special circuitry automatically reads color signals sent out by TV stations. ColorPilot automatically takes over for those stations without VIR or those transmitting a weak VIR signal. Each system works to bring you accurate color that remains constant from station to station, program to program — all automatically. In addition, a Video Sensor automatically adjusts the TV picture to surrounding room light.

And we didn't forget the little touches like a washable screen and handsome simulated wood cabinetry.

Matsushita engineers didn't forget sound, either. There's a 2-way 3-speaker system for excellent tonal quality. And the System also has a six-function infrared remote control and electronic tuning.

The Matsushita Video Projection System is also designed to be the center of a complete televiewing system. In conjunction with Panasonic Omnivision IV™ you can program an entire evening of personalized TV. You can see programs that you recorded while you were away or when other programs were being broadcast. Or play your own video tapes made with an optional TV camera. Or watch video tapes of sports and theatrical presentations that may be purchased or rented. All are enhanced by the huge picture.

TINY TV TO GO.

At the other end of the TV spectrum, Matsushita built the world's smallest color TV as well as the world's first 1½" (diag meas) black and white set. Today, many people are finding that small portables that play on both house current and batteries make perfect second sets.

In addition to Omnivision IV™, Matsushita has demonstrated a unique disc player system that reproduces color images and stereo sound from a disc that looks like an ordinary LP phonograph record and can play up to two hours.

All these developments and the more than 50 million TV sets Matsushita has made to date stem from a controversial business philosophy. A philosophy which states that while profit is vital to business, a company's contribution to society by continuously improving product and technology is even more important. Only when Matsushita contributes to society can it expect to profit. It is a philosophy that works. In 1977, the Company owned over 49,000 patents and sales were \$7.8 billion worldwide for our *Panasonic*, *Quasar* and *Technics* brands in the U.S. and Canada and *National* virtually everywhere else. Matsushita stock is traded worldwide, in the U.S. on the New York and Pacific Exchanges (symbol MC).

For more information about Omnivision IV™ VHS™, the Color Video Projection System and the company behind them, write: c/o Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, Communications Division, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, N.J. 07094.

CAUTION: Unauthorized recording of copyrighted television programs, films, video tapes and other materials may infringe the rights of copyright owners and be contrary to copyright laws.

The Panasonic Color Video Projection System lets you watch anything on TV on a 5-foot (diag meas) screen. Omnivision IV™ VHS™ lets you record anything on TV for up to four hours and then play it back.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC
PANASONIC TECHNICS QUASAR NATIONAL

When you...can turn any time into television prime time.

When you own a VCR you can turn any time into television prime time. No more homework-vs.-television fights with the kids. They do their work now, watch the taped show later. The VCR makes it possible for the family to gather at any convenient hour for a group-viewing of those special programs everyone enjoys. That classic Humphrey Bogart film won't leave you bleary-eyed if, instead of staying up for the 2 A.M. telecast, you've set your VCR to tape it so you can watch it at 7 P.M.

Sports fans are using their VCRs to catch all the exciting action when two big events are being televised at the same time. Night workers, business and civic leaders and even social butterflies are discovering that, with a VCR at home, they don't have to miss important television programming.

Choosing Your VCR

The best-selling VCRs on the market today conform to one of two standards: the Beta, developed as the first practical home VCR by Sony, and the VHS (for Video Home System). The VHS format was originated by the Japan Victor Co. (known here as JVC), a member of the Matsushita Electric group of companies.

VCRs using the Beta format are being offered in the U.S. and Canada under such well-known brand names as Sanyo, Sears, Toshiba and Zenith. The VHS brand name roster includes Curtis Mathes, GE, Hitachi, JVC, MGA, Magnavox, Panasonic, Philco, Quasar, RCA and Sylvania.

Both formats provide excellent in-home record/playback capability, while the quality of the picture they supply



depends primarily on your antenna system. When used for off-air recording, your VCR should give you a picture about as good as the one you now get on your TV. But remember, a VCR can do no more than duplicate the signal it's fed. If the incoming signal is full of ghosts and snow, then that's what it will record.

Brand names and cosmetics aside, there's little to help the consumer trying to select between the two VCR formats. Current Beta and VHS machines are similar in performance and physical size. Prices for both start at just under \$1,000, blank tape prices are essentially the same at \$5 to \$7 per hour and both formats have outstanding reliability records.

Playing time provides the only notable difference, but even that involves something of a trade-off. The newest Beta models are designed for single speed operation and—depending on the length of the cassette used—offer up to three hours of continuous recording. That's long enough for most TV movies, specials or sports events. The most popular VHS models are dual-speed, and in the slower mode will run for up to four hours.

Operating your VHS VCR at slow speed lowers your per-hour recording costs, but at a price. You'll get a somewhat less sharp, though still totally acceptable picture, a modest reduction in sound quality and a possible loss of interchangeability. Manufacturers won't promise that a VHS cassette you recorded at slow speed will play back satisfactorily on someone else's VHS VCR. They recommend that you use full speed when making recordings you expect to lend to family or friends.

Connecting your VCR to your antenna system and TV set is an uncomplicated procedure...one which should take any sharp 10-year-old about five minutes. Fumble-fingered adults usually take a little longer. A small screwdriver is all you'll need in the way of tools. There are no hook-up problems with cable systems either—though some may need an extra set-top channel converter to retain the watch-one-channel, tape-another capability.

Do-it-Yourself Video

With a VCR you're not limited to off-

TDK recording tape technology— now the eyes have it.



TDK technology has made today's "super fidelity"™ recording possible. In fact our SA audio cassette is the industry high bias standard. Now TDK Super Avilyn engineering has produced a state-of-the-art VHS video cassette—the first non-deck-maker brand cassette approved for four-hour use by the deck manufacturers themselves. So if you take your video seriously, put TDK technology in your VHS deck with Super Avilyn video cassettes. TDK Electronics Corp., Garden City, NY 11530.

TDK
High Fidelity for the Eyes™

HBO IS SOMETHING ELSE



If you'd like to see a wide variety of Hollywood movies, celebrity specials from nightclubs around the world, and exclusive sports—then you need something else. Home Box Office!

Home Box Office is the pay-television service that makes your own home the best seat in the house for your favorite Hollywood movies. Always uncut and without any commercial interruptions.

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performances you can't see on regular television.

HBO puts you right up front for exciting sports from around the world—the events that regular television neglects.

And HBO is a real bargain! Just consider the cost of going out to see a movie, a game, a nightclub performance or a superstar in concert.

HBO is available only to cable TV subscribers and people who live in selected apartment buildings.

If you have cable TV in your area, you could be watching HBO. Just contact your system operator and ask about HBO service.

Find out why over one million subscribers say "HBO is something else!"

HBO

THE BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE

If you don't know the name of the operator in your area, write Home Box Office, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, N.Y., N.Y. 10020

Want to see the fastest draw in the West?



Don't look now, but your color TV set just became your family's ticket to stardom.

Because JVC's new Vidstar® "TV Star" Systems let you shoot the family gunfighter with a budget-conscious color video camera.

And play back that lightning draw, via compact video cassette, on prime time. In living, breathing color and sound. Right on your own TV.

It's a whole new way of looking at TV. And a new dimension in family entertainment.

Beyond the hassles of 8mm home movies. And far beyond those new "instant" movies you might have seen (but not heard, since they're still silent movies).

Of all the people who make video products today, only

JVC lets you choose from a range of high-performance color cameras.

From the most budget-conscious model to the professional-type quality GC-3350 shown below.

They're all portable. And all compatible with any VHS video-

recorder. (See the full line at your JVC dealer.)

And only JVC offers you a choice of video recorders to fit your family's needs...and budget.

Including the new portable Vidstar HR-4100 Recorder/Player that lets you record your favorite programs.

Or even shoot your own programs in the big outdoors.

Because the Vidstar HR-4100 runs on rechargeable batteries anywhere or plugs into your AC outlet at home with AC adapter.

Want to see tomorrow's TV today — the fastest selling video system in the West...East...North and South?

Better see your JVC dealer — before sundown.

Want to see it again?



See it again...at your JVC dealer.

The legality of recording copyrighted material for private use has not been clarified at this time. By the sale of this equipment we do not represent that copyrighted material can be recorded.

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HOME ENTERTAINMENT DIVISION
US JVC CORP.

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Village TV & Hi-Fi
Winnetka
Wilford
Lombard
World of Music
Joliet

TENNESSEE

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World of Music
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UTAH

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WASHINGTON

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OHIO

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air recording. An accessory TV camera lets you create your own programs. As easy to handle as a home movie camera, TV cameras with built-in microphones let you record parties, family gatherings or self-produced entertainment programming, complete with sound.

Playback is instant. With tape there's no waiting time for development, and if you're not satisfied with the results, just shoot again on the same tape. Video cassettes, like audio cassettes, can be erased and used over and over again. A knock-out safety tab on the cassette can be removed to prevent accidental re-recording of a tape you want to save.

Black-and-white TV cameras, with optical viewfinders, are priced from about \$250. Until this year the least expensive color cameras started at about \$1,500, but the first under \$1,000 models are appearing on the market...some designed to sell as low as \$800. An electronic viewfinder, really a miniature TV screen that lets you see exactly what the camera sees, will add another \$200 to \$300 to the camera cost. It's an expensive but worthwhile extra for the serious video buff.

Also beginning to appear on the market are the first truly portable VCR systems. These battery-powered, go-anywhere systems, including VCR deck and color cameras, are priced from \$2,500. Optional accessories convert the decks to full-function in-home use. No lightweight, the decks weigh in at 17 to 23 pounds, including the rechargeable batteries. The camera adds an extra five pounds or so.

The batteries are good for up to four hours of operation between charges. While that may seem short compared to what you've come to expect from audio recorders, an hour's worth of videotaping is equivalent to shooting some 16 rolls of home movie film. That hour-long taping session, by the way, will cost you about \$7, while the film and processing cost for a similar filming spree with a motion picture camera runs about \$100 and jumps to \$400 for the new instant home movie system.

Home Movies on Tape

Because of the relatively high cost of film, and the expectation that engineering advances will bring us more compact and portable VCRs, many photo industry authorities see home moviemaking as being on the way out. But that's for the long-term future. Presently a marriage has been worked out, and it's possible for you to have your home movie or color slide collection transferred to video cassettes.

This new service is expected to provide a shot in the arm for the film business and open a whole new market for the VCR itself. It brings a never-before

SPECIAL ADVERTISING SECTION



**What's more,
your movies
will look
better on tape...**

convenience and ease to home movie viewing.

With your film on tape cassettes, you just slip one into your VCR, push the play button and sit back and watch it on TV. Forget about hauling out and setting up the projector and screen. No more worries about broken splices or threading. No burned out projection bulbs, no dimming the lights, nor any of the other annoyances that make home movies something to drag out of the closet once every five years.

What's more, your movies will look better on tape because the electronic film-to-tape transfer process includes restoration as a bonus. The equipment used sees color values, rather than the colors themselves, and automatically adjusts them to pre-set standards. The result is remarkable color correction of faded, off-color or overexposed film. The system virtually eliminates the odd tonal effects caused by filming in the wrong light. Overexposed film is improved too, with the degree depending on the level of oversaturation. Unfortunately nothing can help the footage you shot with the lens cap on.

With your home movie camera as an extension of your VCR, you can shoot-for-television out at the beach or a sporting event, on a picnic or anywhere at all. If your film has a sound track, it's put on the VCR cassette during the transfer. If it doesn't—and most home movies don't—you can add one yourself.

All VCRs have an audio-only record feature so that you can dub in sound

RCA announces SelectaVision 400.

**The video cassette recorder
that turns on and off
and changes channels
for a whole week
...all by itself.**



Think of the four shows you want to put on video tape this week. The game on Monday, the special on Wednesday, perhaps the Friday movie, or something educational for the kids.

Now, simply by touching a few buttons, you program your selections into the timer of

the incredible new SelectaVision 400.

The rest is automatic:

The 400 will turn itself on at kickoff time, silently record the game, then turn itself off. When it's time for your second selection, the 400 turns itself to the proper channel and starts

recording again—automatically. The entire schedule is preset by you up to a whole week in advance—as many as four different shows or even the same program for seven straight days. And you've got up to four hours before changing cassettes.



The 400's programmable timer turns the recorder on and off and changes channels—automatically. Set it up to seven days in advance!

New electronic tuning.

A new programmable timer isn't all that's new about the 400. Now, for example, channel selection happens at the touch of a button instead of twisting a dial. It's electronic. And so is the 400's new tape indexing system. The 400 will automatically cue up the program you record at precisely the right point.



The 400's new varactor tuner. To select the right channel, just touch a button.

New color cameras.

Now you've got more options than ever in SelectaVision optional equipment. To start with, there are two new black-and-white cameras, one with a Canon zoom lens.

But the really exciting news is color. Now SelectaVision offers two optional color cameras for your home productions. Again, one offers a Canon zoom lens (plus an electronic viewfinder). Both new color cameras are easy to handle. So is the price. With the

introduction of these new cameras, RCA has made in-home color video taping a very affordable option.



Optional color cameras let you create your own home SelectaVision productions. Model CC002 features a Canon 6:1 zoom lens.

Up to four hours on a single cassette.

Remember, SelectaVision is the four-hour video cassette recorder from RCA. You can't buy more than four hours on one cassette.

So, with SelectaVision 400, there shouldn't be any cassette-changing interruptions in your favorite shows. Nor any missed endings.

And the 400 has more to offer.

One look at the 400's intelligent new design, and you know you're dealing with a whole new generation of video recorders. But, we haven't left out the things that have made SelectaVision so popular. Like a remote pause control—you can start and stop SelectaVision from up to 20 feet away. Like a direct-drive motor for precise operation. Like special circuitry that automatically compensates for changing signal strength. And like high-quality video tape made to our own rigid specifications.



RCA tape is made to our own high standards to ensure picture quality and long life.

It's all there in the new 400. Go see it at your RCA SelectaVision Dealer.

Now you can have the best of television. And you can have it a whole week at a time. On the new SelectaVision 400. The 4-hour video cassette recorder with 7-day memory.



CAUTION: The unauthorized recording of television programs and other materials may infringe the rights of others.

Let RCA turn your television into
SelectaVision.™

When's the last time you threw a television party, or even heard of one—except possibly at Super Bowl time?

without erasing the video information. When your home movie cassette comes back, you can easily add background music, narration or the sound effects you taped on your audio recorder as you shot the film.

Transfer cost can be surprisingly low. Fotomat, the national film-developing chain, will put 30 minutes of your movie film or color slides on tape for \$8.75 plus the cost of the cassette—\$10.95 to \$20.95 depending on the format and length. There's no cassette charge if you supply your own, or bring in a partially recorded one to have new material added, but there will be a \$1 inspection and handling fee. Of course your film is returned to you along with the cassette. A 30-minute video cassette is equal to eight standard 50-foot reels of home movie film. Or it can be used to record 120 to 360 slides, depending upon how long you want each slide displayed.

Fotomat's tape processing, like its film processing, is highly automated to keep cost down. Other companies are

offering more customized versions of the same service at somewhat higher prices. Video Corp. of America, a professional video organization, is making its film-to-tape transfer service available to consumers through retail photo and video outlets. They charge \$40 for 400 feet of film, a price which includes the cassette.

It's Party Time Again

When's the last time you threw a television party, or even heard of one—except possibly at Super-Bowl time? In those good old black-and-white days of the late 40's, and again in the early 1960's when TV went colorful, television was a social affair. We had "TV tables" for serving "TV snacks" and "TV dinners" to TV guests. The cost of popcorn, soda and cold cuts to feed drop-in guests had to be figured into the family budget right along with payments for the new TV set.

Today, with the aid of the VCR, the TV party is making a comeback, with commercial-free full-length feature

films as the focal point. These movies, along with a vast selection of other entertainment and educational materials now available on tape, represent yet another satellite industry, spawned by the amazing consumer acceptance of VCRs—pre-recorded programming.

With a VCR your viewing choices are extended well beyond what's available on broadcast or cable television, or what you create yourself. More than a dozen companies, ranging in size from giant corporations to small independents, have begun putting thousands of programs on videocassettes. In movies, selections run from cartoons right up through "adults-only" features. You can find "how-to" instructions, language lessons, travelogs, sports highlights as well as entertainment events never shown on broadcast television.

Most major suppliers of pre-recorded video cassettes will send you program catalogs and ordering information on request. An up-to-date list of companies in the field is available without charge from the non-profit International Tape Association. For your free copy write: ITA, Dept. "T," 10 West 66th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.

Building your own pre-recorded tape library could put a sizable dent in your budget. List prices on short subjects run from \$25 to \$35, and jump to \$50 to \$80 for most feature films. But the industry's marketers are well aware that the prices are too steep for many consumer pocketbooks, and have begun developing ways to bring costs down. Through tie-ins with VCR manufacturers, program suppliers are offering hefty discounts to new equipment purchasers. Tape clubs give sharply reduced rates to members buying a minimum number of tapes per year, and some have a trade-in allowance, crediting you with up to 50 percent of the price of a returned tape towards the purchase of a new one. Still another approach is being tested by Home Video Corp. Movies and other programs can be rented from HVC's mail-order catalog for just \$10 a week, about the price of movie theater tickets and popcorn for three.

These packages are all being put together at the national level. Retailers, looking to become home video leaders in their towns, are offering deals of their own, selling tapes purchased from the national marketers. In addition, VCR owners have started attacking the cost

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Introducing **Fun & Brains**™



The new *Bally* Professional Arcade™ video entertainment/home computer system.

Play exciting, arcade-tested games like Gunfight™, Checkmate™ and Scribbling™. Along with a versatile calculator, they're built into the sturdy console. It comes with pistol-grip controls for four players, and hooks up to your TV set in moments.

Many more games are available now on optional Bally Videocade™ cassettes, including Action/Skill, Sports and Strategy. The Educational series will help tutor your children. And future cassettes will offer even more.



Add *Bally* BASIC to create your own games, art, and electronic music.



The new Bally BASIC computer programming cassette takes a giant step in expanding your system into a home computer.

It's an easy-to-understand version of the most common computer language. And with these exclusive features, it's much more:

- It's a self-teaching course that lets you create short programs right away.
- It's a keypad that's easy to use—even if you can't type.

- It's a music synthesizer with 3-octave range.
- It's an electronic palette of 256 colors.

See a demonstration today at leading electronics and department stores. It's truly and uniquely—Fun & Brains!

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If you worked in a television studio,
you'd know which tape to buy.



3M invented video tape back in 1957. Today, 90% of the broadcast television studios in the country use Scotch® brand Video Tape. They use it because, over the years, they've learned that Scotch Video Tape delivers clean pictures and clear sound time after time. Without fail. Without compromise.

And Scotch Videocassettes for your home recorder are also designed to deliver true recording quality.

Scotch Videocassettes are available in the Beta format. And we're now introducing videocassettes in the VHS format. So no matter which brand of machine you own, you can always count on the Scotch brand. It's the brand the pros prefer.

Scotch Videocassettes. The truth comes out.

3M

problem themselves through swap and group purchase clubs.

The VCRs available today are the results of development efforts stretching back nearly two decades. Just as you expect advancements in each year's new car models from Detroit, so can you look for improvements in upcoming VCRs. Future models are likely to be more compact, lighter in weight, provide more economical operation. And some may even have formats different from those now on the market. As you consider joining the ranks of VCR owners, it's important to remember that none of the changes will affect the basic utility of models available today. The VCR you buy now will provide you with the benefits of off-air recording or alternative programming for as long as you own it, regardless of the innovations to come.

Big Screen TV: Price vs. Performance

After 30 years of fits and starts, the era of life-sized projection TV is now here. The idea isn't new. The first video projectors appeared in 1948 as an option to the then-standard 10-inch and 12-inch picture tubes. Those early black-and-white projectors vanished from the scene as soon as the industry learned to produce larger-screen tubes.

Today's projectors display full-color pictures on five- to seven-foot diagonal screens. Traditionally the private preserve of a handful of companies who sold the bulk of their limited output to discos, hotels and institutions, the projector business has now sparked the interest of a number of nationally-known television marketers. The promotional clout they are expected to receive this year could easily result in sales tripling to the 60,000 level. As consumer awareness continues to grow, and as improved and less expensive models appear, sales should continue climbing through the 1980's.

What's holding back the emergence of a mass market for those video projectors is an off-balance, price-to-quality ratio. Sheer physical bulk is another major problem, and one the industry isn't likely to solve with current technology.

The present crop of consumer-oriented video projectors start in price at \$600 and spiral upwards to the \$4,000 range. Generally speaking, the quality of performance is directly reflected in the price. Regardless of price, no projector will give you pictures as bright and sharp as you get from today's standard direct-view color receivers. But if the "in-the-picture" feeling is what you're after, projection video's the way to go.

Today's models could bring tears to the eyes of an interior designer. Despite the industry's efforts to make them unobtrusive, the huge, shiny screens



**Drive a golf
ball and then
putt for par
without
stepping out
on a fairway.**

dominate the room and dictate your furniture arrangement. The decision on where you'll put your projector will help determine the size and type you should buy. So, it should be made before you purchase one...not after.

Video projectors are available in two basic configurations, two-piece and self-contained. Two-piece models have the electronics housed in a cabinet about the size of an end table plus a free-standing screen. The self-contained versions are six-foot vertical or horizontal consoles and use mirrors to direct the projected image to a screen mounted on the top or side.

Where room layout is the criteria for choosing the style of projector that best suits your needs, system selection has to be based on a trade-off between the quality you want and the price you can afford. The least expensive systems use standard television receivers as the image source. They have special lenses through which the picture is projected to a screen, and list for as much as \$1,500, depending on the quality of the parts and cabinet used.

Up a notch in quality, and price, are models which project from a specially-designed, high-brightness picture tube. The crème de la crème of the projector family are the three-tube models. These have separate picture or projection tubes for each of the primary television colors—red, green and blue.

Each of these basic projection systems has its advantages and drawbacks. Those using standard receivers

SPECIAL ADVERTISING SECTION

as the picture source are the most affordable, but provide the dimmest picture. For optimum performance they must be watched in a darkened room, a viewing condition you may or may not be happy living with. Single-tube projectors can be comfortably viewed with lighting at a moderate background level, but they tend to have a narrow viewing angle. That is, the picture is most satisfactory when you are sitting directly in front of the screen. The brightness appears to drop off sharply as you move to the side. How important this is to you depends on the number of people watching, and how easily appropriate seating arrangements can be made.

As for the three-tube models, under normal background lighting conditions they can provide you with breathtakingly realistic television pictures. But at an equally breathtaking price. Prices start at \$2,200, or about five times what you might expect to pay for a standard television set. Admittedly, the price is high, but nothing short of a video projector can turn your easy chair into a mid-stripe seat at "Monday Night Football."

Games You Can Count On

Another branch of the home video mini-revolution is games. It's taken just six years for them to evolve from gadgets that let you bat a ball back and forth across your television screen to multi-function devices, comparable to computers, in the dazzling array of entertainment and educational challenges they offer.

The original ball-and-paddle games are still with us, relegated to toy stores where they're sold in the \$20 to \$30 bracket. Their place in the electronics world has been taken by programmable models, whose plug-in data cartridges adapt them for a seemingly endless variety of on-screen activities.

Drive a golf ball and then putt for par without stepping out on a fairway. Coach a football team. Call the plays and control the motions of the players on the field. Send your men out onto the baseball diamond for a game in which you'll manage, call the pitches, and throw out a runner trying to stretch a single into a double. These are the types of full-action excitement now available with the new collection of programmable video games.

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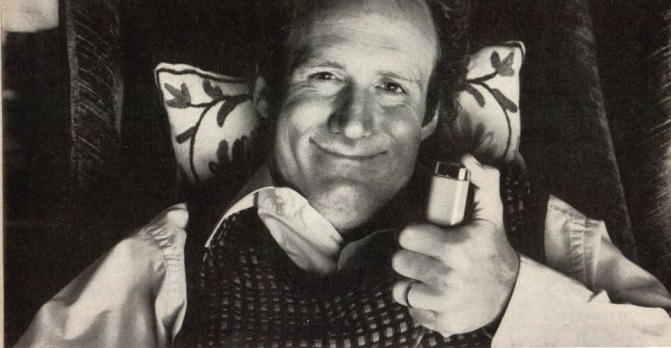
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THE VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDER THAT LETS YOU WIPE OUT MR. WHIPPLE.



The Toshiba V5310 Deraformat video cassette recorder has a charming new feature: a remote pause control.

It lets you edit out commercials when you tape the show you're watching. Without leaving your armchair.

The remote pause feature is also compatible with Toshiba's color and black-and-white cameras.

So you can create your own TV shows, editing as you go.

And with the V5310's six-pin connector, there's only one cable to hook up to the camera. Not two or three.

Three-Hour Capability With Audio Dubbing.

The V5310 tapes up to three hours of programs. Whether you're at home or away. And even if you're watching a different channel from the one you're taping.

And, because our three-hour cassette uses longer tape, you don't have to change to a slower speed, as you do with some other long-playing recorders.

The V5310 has an audio dubbing switch, so you can add your own voices and sound effects. A built-in digital clock/timer. And automatic memory for instant replays of favorite sections of tape.

And, unlike some other recorders, the V5310

looks like it belongs in your living room. It has a handsome wood-grain finish and front-panel controls. The price looks good, too. Just \$995.00*.

Get the Toshiba V5310. You'll have a lot of fun with it.

And you'll be able to get rid of Mr. Whipple, ring around the collar and the pain caused by aspirin commercials.

**TOSHIBA
LETS YOU TAPE THE
SHOWS YOU LOVE
WITHOUT THE
COMMERCIALS
YOU HATE.**



TOSHIBA
Again, the first.

Toshiba America, Inc., 280 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017

*Suggested retail value solely for purpose of information. CAUTION: The unauthorized recording of copyrighted material, television programs, films, video tapes and other materials, may infringe the rights of copyright owners and be contrary to law and by the sale of this equipment, we do not represent that such material can be recorded.

The video disc player will feed up to two hours of programming to your television set from a single record.

Programmable game consoles run from just over \$100 to about \$300. The price includes several basic game cartridges. Extra cartridges, each providing additional activities, sell for \$10 to \$20 each. While cartridge libraries vary by manufacturer, games such as blackjack, cowboy showdowns and road races are virtual standards, as are exercises involving math and other elementary school subjects.

The most sophisticated games have built-in or add-on keyboards for direct interaction between you and the microprocessor that controls the game's thinking. Models of this type are just a step below the home computer, the product many believe will eventually transform your television receiver into a complete home information center.

Next Step... Home Computers

In a modest way the home computer era already has arrived. You can buy your way in today for as little as \$600, but the add-on accessories you'll need to create a complete system will easily double or triple the cost. But even at that, it's an unbelievable bargain compared to the \$50,000 or more the equivalent computer cost less than 10 years ago.

The market debut of true home computer systems has been less than auspicious. They are being bought in record numbers by hobbyists and small businesses, but are getting the cold shoulder from average consumers, who have little understanding of what they are or can do.

In fact, many of us find the whole idea of actually having a computer in the house a little frightening. Our attitudes have been conditioned by too many science-fiction shows in which the computer stars as some kind of evil genius that can only be run by someone with an IQ of 250.

Modern home computers are a far cry from the room-sized monsters with the whirling tapes and banks of blinking lights featured in science-fiction extravaganzas. Today's systems take up little more desk space than a typewriter, and talk to you through your television set. Some models come with their own video display terminals.

The computer manufacturers are now starting to face the realities of the consumer marketplace. They are now rewriting their instruction booklets to eliminate the use of insider language that stops most of us from getting past page 2. In addition, they are dressing up their units so that they fit better into household surroundings. They are

also working out more consumer-oriented programs. The emphasis will be on instructional and entertainment applications, including board games such as chess, which are too involved for video games to handle.

The object of this shift in approach is to get more computers into everyday in-home use. The manufacturers believe consumers who buy computers for amusement will soon put them to more practical uses, such as keeping household records or helping the kids with schoolwork. When equipped with external sensors, computers can monitor a home's environment and keep it balanced. They can serve as a burglar or fire alarm. They can also automatically water the lawn when it's dry or regulate household energy consumption.

If the industry's view of the future is right, the central home computer will free us from dozens of time-consuming tasks, and handle many we can't. You won't have to go out ringing doorbells to borrow a cup of sugar. Your computer will simply dial up your neighbors' computers to see whose pantry has an extra supply.

Putting Sound in the Picture

There's more to television than video. There's audio, too. The popularization of high fidelity has created a growing awareness that the quality of television sound is—to be polite—inferior. You can expect far better audio from a \$20 portable radio than from a \$500 television set. Since TV audio is FM, this situation needn't exist.

Our inadequate television sound starts with disinterested audio engineering when the program is made, and ends with the limited-performance speakers that manufacturers put in their sets. Who's to blame for it? Everyone, including consumers, who have never indicated a willingness to spend a little more for a television set with better audio.

The use of satellites, instead of land lines, for the transmission of network television, has given the industry a new chance to clean up its audio act. Some stations, mainly the commercial-free public broadcasters, are already putting out a quality audio signal along with their concert telecasts. But barring some public clamor, don't look for noticeable audio improvement from commercial stations. Hi-fi sound won't boost the ratings of situation comedies or soap operas, and could significantly increase program production costs.

To fill what demand there is for good

television audio, some companies have started marketing tuners that will deliver the sound portion of the broadcast signal to the auxiliary input of your hi-fi system. These TV tuners are expensive though, listing from about \$250. You can experiment with better TV audio for a lot less, however. A connecting cable will let you feed the output from the earphone jack of your television receiver, or from one of the TV-band portable radios now on the market, right into your hi-fi system. This simple hook-up can produce a remarkable improvement in your TV sound. A suitable cable, using speaker wire, can be quickly put together by any hobbyist or serviceman for just a few dollars.

Video Disc Era Dawns

While the VCR, projector and game-computer dominate the home video new-product scene today, many in the industry believe they'll quickly take a back seat to the video disc player. This photograph-like device will feed up to two hours of programming to your tele-

BUYING A VCR?

How to decide? VIDEO MAGAZINE is your only source of hard information—it gives you all the facts you need to pick the machine that's right for you. Equipment tests are written in an easy, no-nonsense, non-technical style, with suggested list prices, designed to give you the closest thing to a first-hand experience possible. And there are also ideas on how to live with and conceal video hardware, plus new products and technologies.

OWN A VCR?

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vision set from a single, low-cost, 12-inch record.

Why a video disc player when we already have the VCR? For the same reasons we have both audio phonographs and tape recorders. The play-only video disc systems use records made of inexpensive materials and are duplicated at high speed. The discs are expected to be priced from \$7 to \$20. Since they are about one-fourth the cost of similar material on tape, they open the door for mass-marketing or packaged programming. Do-it-yourself video recording, however, remains a VCR job.

Many of those offering pre-recorded video tapes today admit they view their current efforts as groundwork for becoming video disc marketers. They expect that feature films and other existing material will serve to introduce consumers to video discs. But they believe that original, innovative programming will be needed if millions of us are to be successfully lured by this new medium.

What's ahead, some experts predict, is a merger of the video disc with high fidelity audio. Video discs, they point out, can provide better quality sound than audio-only records. Hooking your disc player up to both your hi-fi system and your television set would give you the option of audio-only when you're in a listening mood, audio-plus-video when you want to watch your favorite performers in action.

Several different video disc systems are under active development right now. The one definitely being introduced uses a tiny beam from a low-power laser to read information coded on the disc surface. Others will use electronic sensors or a needle-in-groove method to achieve similar results. These players will sell in the \$400 to \$700 range.

Of all these approaches, the ones using optical lasers are generally considered to be technically superior. Because no mechanical part touches the disc, it never wears out. Other disc systems, not yet available but expected soon, are non-optical discs—which use a stylus similar to a "needle" on a record player. The materials from which these discs are made, and the presses on which they are stamped out, are in common use in the audio record industry today. So, presumably, it would be faster and cheaper for program suppliers to enter the market with non-optical video discs. While non-optical discs will wear, they are expected to provide hundreds of satisfactory replays if handled with reasonable care.

A lock on the selector box keeps the kids from running up the bill.

Other Program Alternatives

There are other alternatives besides video tape and disc to free access, over-the-air television programming. Many of the nation's cable television systems have added pay-TV channels and supply subscribers with recent motion pictures, blacked-out sports events and entertainment specials for a fixed monthly fee. In the past year several major-market television stations have started offering off-air pay programming. They broadcast a scrambled signal and rent a special decoder to subscribers.

The most extensive experiment in premium programming is being conducted in Columbus, Ohio. There, some 13,000 subscribers to Warner Cable's Qube service pay \$10.95 monthly to receive 19 programs, news and information channels, plus access to 9 pay channels. Viewers are billed extra only for the pay programs they watch, at \$1 to \$3.50 per show. A key and lock on the selector box keeps the kids or the baby sitter from running up the bill.

Excitement for the Future

All the exciting home video innovations available or coming soon are really just a prelude to what we can expect from the industry over the next decade or two.

Self-contained, pocketable VCR-camera combinations, no larger than today's home movie cameras, will open a new era of electronic photography. An adaptor will provide you with full-color still prints of your best electronically recorded shots.

Video players with no moving parts will read program information, memorized as digital signals by silicon chips, similar to those used in integrated circuits.

Wall-sized, direct-view, flat-screen color television displays, utilizing electro-luminescent or gas-discharge technology will give us bright, seven-foot pictures.

The spread of multi-channel two-way cable technology will make television a personalized communications medium. Dial-access to hundreds of channels will let you attend and participate in club or community meetings without ever leaving home. It will allow you to bring the classroom to your ill child's bedroom. It will permit you to order special programs, or to have research materials delivered overnight by cable and recorded on your VCR for convenient viewing.

Home computers linked by phone lines to central systems will give you instant access to libraries of technical and factual data, or tell you which stores stock that repair part you need. They will give a rundown on today's supermarket specials and remind you of which items you could use.

Direct-to-home television transmission by satellite will eliminate the need for networks. National broadcasters will be able to reach virtually every television home in the country from a single transmission site. This will leave local stations free to concentrate on community-oriented and original programming, thus opening up vast portions of the radio spectrum for other communications uses.

All this is only a part of the home video center of the future. As for today, we'll have to make do with our television set and settle for the added capabilities afforded by VCRs, games, pay and cable TV converters and computers. Let's hope that somebody soon comes up with a way to hide the jungle of wires.

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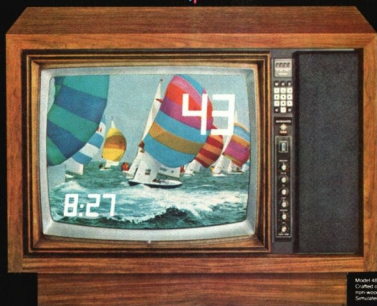
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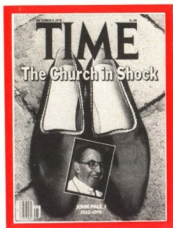
Letters

John Paul I

To the Editors:

The passing of Pope John Paul I [Oct. 9] was a terrible shock. Many people are going to wonder how God could snatch him away before his time. But in the long run, I believe he did what he was raised up to do and did it well. He showed us what the *esse* of the papal office is and, underneath, has always been: a simple, loving pastor rather than a crowned autocrat. His example was the vital thing.

(The Rev.) John B. Pahls Jr.
Brewster, N.Y.



God does things in many unexplainable ways to remind man of his limits. Maybe this time, heaven can't wait.

Miguel D'Assumpcao
Vancouver

Pope John Paul I brought a certain warmth back to Catholicism, a warmth sorely needed for those who have felt alienated from the church.

Richard A. Boyd
Cambridge, Mass.

It is shocking that the death of Pope John Paul I was allowed to slide by with no questions asked. No autopsy? I couldn't believe it.

Victor I. Spear, M.D.
Rockford, Ill.

The time has come to elect a Pope physically capable of the office. The election should not be a death sentence.

Donald E. Lawton
Burghausen, West Germany

Why not a Vice Pope?

Jane Keckeissen
North Caldwell, N.J.

Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish

President Carter's blast against the Public Works Bill as a "pork barrel" appropriation [Oct. 16] was dead wrong.

This legislation is essential if the ranchers and farmers in many states are to have the water they need to survive. Lack of water destroys both crops and livestock. When they're in short supply, food prices skyrocket.

When it comes to fighting inflation, food prices count too. The President seems penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Ed Johnson
Omaha

Hurrah for Carter's 6th veto and the support from the Representatives! They are using foresight. Too much of what goes on in Washington is hindsight: investigating actions that have already been committed. This takes time that should be spent on blocking unnecessary expenditures of taxpayers' money.

(Mrs.) Edith J. Dalbey
Portland, Ore.

Band-Aids for the Dollar

Your Essay "What to Do About the Dollar" [Oct. 9] pushes selling gold, buying dollars, tight money. These are nothing but currency manipulations. No number of fiscal and monetary Band-Aids will do. Currency, after all, is only a medium of exchange. Stand on a street corner and watch the Toyotas, Mercedes and Volkswagens go by. This country has to produce goods with performance, quality and dependability. Tight money, recession and unemployment are no substitutes for productivity. We've got to rediscover value and go to work.

Carlos Fallon
Southport, N.C.

Since imports exceed exports this year, maybe it should be stressed that Americans should purchase American-made products to stabilize and enhance the G.N.P. I disapprove of the way that the President is directing the economy, and as a wage earner I am disgruntled to see where the revenue from my taxes is going. Something must be done, too, to curb inflation.

Robert S. Denchfield
Coral Gables, Fla.

Touch of Pathos

Your article on General Walker's separation from the U.S. Army [Oct. 9] has a touch of pathos. The real shame is that the morass of personal, political and bureaucratic intrigue enmeshing the Defense Department is such that seasoned officers are encouraged to leave. A general officer with the stature of Sam Walker cannot be replaced. Thus, the U.S. Army loses again.

Al Wallace
Tulsa, Okla.

Are we to accept the Army's being denied the abilities of General Walker because of Secretary of the Army Alexan-

der's irritation with Army Chief of Staff General Rogers? And President Carter acquiesced to this nonsense?

I don't care about the "social" problems of the Army. I do think able leaders and combat-proven generals should be given commands they deserve.

William J. Brennan
Philadelphia

General Walker's case is symptomatic of our throwaway society, which discards so easily anything from old cars to human talent in the full expectation that "there is more where it came from." This is foolish in general, but downright dangerous in the case of human talent.

Walter E.A. Wolf
Chief Master Sergeant, U.S.A.F.
Washington, D.C.

Ambiguous Response

The San Diego mid-air crash [Oct. 9] illustrates that radar controller traffic advisories do not always assure sighting by aircraft crews. As an air traffic specialist who rides cockpit jump seat on all types of air carrier aircraft for flight familiarization in air traffic control procedures and navigation, I have heard callouts followed by the crew's response: "We're looking." In some cases the traffic was sighted. In others, it was not. And these advisories were for larger air-carrier type aircraft, not small Cessnas.

T.V. Keating
Carol Stream, Ill.

The Golden Pit

It's sad to realize that pressure from Laetrile supporters [Oct. 9] can overcome knowledgeable sound medical research and come up with a \$250,000 golden pit. Perhaps the National Cancer Institute should fund leeches, bloodletting and incantations, for they have really scraped the bottom of the barrel this time.

William Skogen
Milwaukee

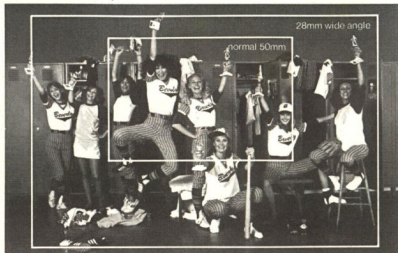
Too Little, Too Late

The "Innovation Recession" [Oct. 2] is the result of government policies, and the small revisions Mr. Carter now proposes are too little, too late.

The costs of R. and D. are great in terms of personnel, lead time, testing, development, promotion and marketing. When product profits finally begin to amortize costs, the antitrust department steps in.

(Mrs.) Toby Royston
Exton, Pa.

As long as we overpay lawyers, doctors, M.B.A.s, stockbrokers and high-powered salesmen, the brightest minds will choose these professions rather than becoming anonymous lab-coat wearers with very few perks and low remuneration.



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WILLIAM H. KLEIN
VICE PRESIDENT & SENIOR COUNSEL

August 21, 1978

Stratemeier Syndicate
c/o Dennis Angel, Esq.
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Re: Stratemeier Syndicate
("TOM SWIFT" and "NANCY DREW")

Gentlemen:

In the March, 1978 issue of PLAYBOY Magazine we used the name and character TOM SWIFT and on the cover of the July, 1978 issue of PLAYBOY Magazine and in the July issue, we used the name and character NANCY DREW without seeking, or obtaining, anyone's approval. We have been advised of Stratemeier Syndicate's position that such names and characters are the sole and exclusive trademarks and property of the Stratemeier Syndicate and that Stratemeier Syndicate desires to have these characters exclusively associated with children's stories of the highest moral caliber. We extend our wholehearted apologies to the Stratemeier Syndicate for any disparagement to the goodwill, integrity and moral value of these characters that the publication of the above mentioned issues of PLAYBOY Magazine might have caused.

Very truly yours,

PLAYBOY ENTERPRISE, INC.

William H. Klein
William H. Klein
Senior Counsel

WIK:h:md
60

Stratemeier Syndicate

Letters

ation. I believe that there has been an overstress in U.S. business on "management." As a final irony to it all, the patent lawyer in a corporation drawing up a patent is likely to be better remunerated than the patent's inventor.

Eric Simon
Houston

Hamburger by Any Name

The Essay "A Guide to American Restaurant Menus" [Oct. 2] sounded so much like the food served in dorms here that in order to obtain such accurate translations, Mr. Kanfer undoubtedly ate in my dorm. However, he left off some euphemisms for hamburger, which are: Swiss steak, onion steak, trailmaster steak, fried steak and Wisconsin cutlet (cheeseburger).

Bill Heine
Iowa City

The food-service industry agrees that there is need for accuracy in menu descriptions to avoid misrepresentation. However, in your Essay "Guide to American Menus" the attempt at making it sound humorous was in poor taste. It was a disservice to the many fine restaurants in which you have enjoyed an excellent breakfast, luncheon or dinner.

Joe F. Lo Cicero, President
Wisconsin Restaurant Association
Milwaukee

Bravo TIME magazine! Your Essay on Menusee has shown that tasteless minds should stop trying to transform deep, honest food into abstract table structures. By the way, the same minds are at work in the restaurants of French Quebec.

Raymond P. Hébert
Montreal

Your Essay on restaurant menus should be required reading for all those who complain about excessive governmental regulation. It is a poor commentary on us that Government controls are the price for honesty.

Mary C. Browning
Chicago

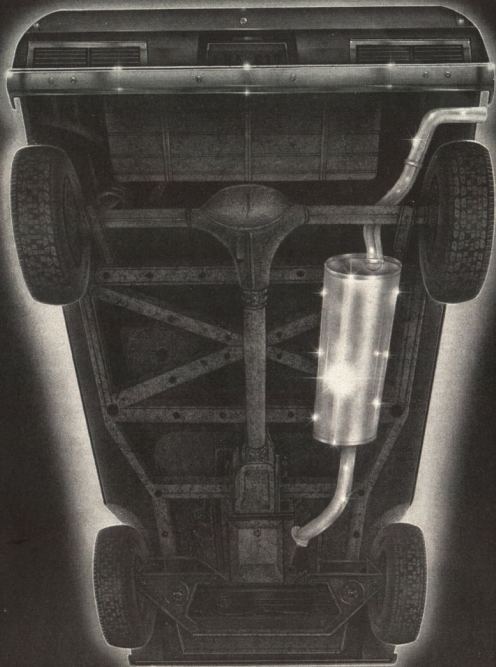
Hang the Chairs

In Frank Rich's review of the movie *Goin' South* [Oct. 9], he writes that Julia Tate is "a frigid young spinster whose odd habits include hanging up chairs on wall hooks." This custom is not so odd. I was once invited into a Pennsylvania Menonite farmhouse where the chairs were hung up on hooks. It was also a fairly common thing to do in the 19th century to make space.

Langley U. Morang
Miami

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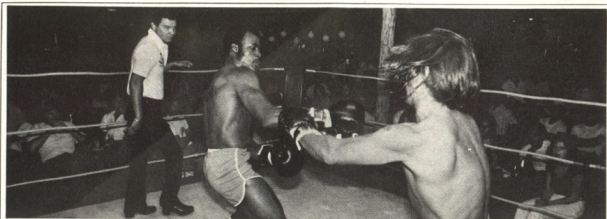
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On "boxing night" at Bogart's discothèque in Tucson, volunteer fighters provide a diversion from drinking and dancing

American Scene

In Arizona: Pleasure and Pain from Disco Punches

Outside, a white stucco façade, a small marquee and a large black-and-white painting of the star of *Casablanca* help drinkers and dancers home in on Bogart's discothèque, set amid glittering car dealerships, fast-food joints and furniture shops full of Oriental rugs and Naugahyde "suites" on Tucson's East Speedway Boulevard. Inside, a hand-printed sign exhorts visitors: PLEASE, PLEASE. NO HATS OR HEADGEAR. NO MOTORCYCLE JACKETS. NO T-SHIRTS. NO BARE FEET.

Still, Bogart's is a disco with a difference. Like a growing number of bars and dance halls in Arizona and elsewhere in the Southwest, it invites the evening customers to mix their pleasure with a certain amount of pain on "boxing night." At 8:30 on any Tuesday, the M.C. at Bogart's can be found, microphone in hand, asking for help. What he needs are more volunteer boxers. "O.K., folks. We've got six fighters signed up. If you've got any friends, give them a call and get them down here." Seated just inside the door, a young woman asks all comers. "Are you going to box?" Spectators have to pay a \$2 cover charge. Fighters who go three rounds get in free. And that rule about no T-shirts or bare feet is waived for them.

By 9 o'clock, a couple of hundred customers are seated on red vinyl chairs around small, black cocktail tables, while at long bars on opposite sides of the room, shots and beers are dispensed to small clusters of men. The room is dim despite red, orange, green and blue lights. Over one end of the wooden parquet dance floor, though, the ceiling is raised a few feet to accommodate spotlights of various hues, a mirrored revolving ball and two suspended slide projectors. On Tuesdays, four floodlights shine down on a 14-ft. by 14-ft. boxing ring, complete with cushioned corners and a taut canvas mat. After a few more boxers weigh in on the high-high Deteco scale off to the side of

the ring, the M.C. and three judges take their seats at a long table on the bandstand. A bell rings, and the casual visitor is startled to see the first contestants. Five-year-old Shawn Serface and five-year-old Dan Casarez are in their corners having their faces smeared with Vaseline to reduce the chance of cuts. Their hands are wrapped in gauze and placed inside huge (16 oz.) boxing gloves. Shawn tries to spit out the rubber mouthpiece. "I don't want it," he tells his cornerman-father, who shoves it back in. As the two boxers get their instructions from the referee, Dan interrupts with his own bit of advice. "No kicking," he blurts out to his opponent.

The bell sounds. Dan and Shawn, all 90 lbs. of them, start flailing at each other's heads. Dan lands a roundhouse right, and Shawn is dazed; his blank blue-eyed stare suddenly brings a hush over the audience. But after a second the boy regains his senses and goes on the attack. He lands a right jab squarely on Dan's nose; Dan reels and then stands perfectly still. In a moment, his face contorts in pain, fear, shock or whatever else a child feels when he's clunked hard. As the tears begin pouring, his father Dan Sr. grabs him out of the ring and holds him. "Barbaric," mutters Craig Smith, 23, sitting at ringside. Not so, say the two boys' parents, sitting together after the fight. "They're good friends and fighting all the time anyway," grins Shawn's father, Victor, 28, a carpenter. "I think it will help them mature." Adds Dan Casarez Sr., 27, a Tucson truck driver: "It'll toughen them up. I'm learning to box here too, so I can teach this guy. He'll be my champion."

Champions are what many of the grown fighters at Bogart's want to be, if only for a few glorious minutes. Between bouts, the theme from *Rocky* comes up on the sound system. But there seem to be as many Martyrs fighting—folks at loose ends just looking for something to

do. Randy McDaniels, 32, an unemployed construction worker, and Steve Slaymaker, 31, a heavy-equipment operator, are fighting, according to Randy, "just for the good times." Others stepping onto the scale express similar reasons: "Hell, my friends are doing it," or "We're out for some laughs."

As he climbs into the ring, McDaniels is cheered on by his buddies. "I got 25¢ on you, Randy!" yells someone in the crowd. But Slaymaker takes the bout more seriously. Recently released from Arizona State Prison, where he served five years for manslaughter—he killed a man in an unscheduled barroom brawl over a pool game—Slaymaker kisses his friend McDaniels on the cheek before helping him into the ring. To no avail. A minute into the first round, the wild-swinging, grabbing McDaniels is in trouble. His opponent, Tom Salas, 30, steadily moves in, jabbing, and connects with a left cross; McDaniels is down, and out for the count.

In the next bout, 182-lb. Slaymaker, fighting in blue-denim overalls and bare feet, faces Gerard Ranare, a younger (20) fighter of the same weight. Slaymaker, like McDaniels before him, is slowed by his prefight drinking; Ranare is pure concentration. He bloodies Slaymaker's nose with a right uppercut, and the fight is stopped by the referee. Slaymaker is helped to his feet, congratulates Ranare with a hug, and a forced smile.

Both Salas and Ranare seem to be out for more than a lark—or the winner-take-all \$10 prize money (losers get a couple of free drinks). Salas, a railway shipping worker, comes to fight "to get the fears inside of me out." Ranare, who grew up in the South Bronx, came to Arizona a year ago to beat a heroin habit, which, happily, he did. "My idea," he says, "is to work out my frustrations from work and from the old lady." Though the club tries

MAN AND HIS GOLD, A SERIES

© The Gold Information Center.



Gold of the common man.

It is Eastern Europe in the 19th Century and a family, its sparse belongings on a battered cart, arrives at a lonely border station.

A man from the group approaches the sentry with inner fear, for they have no permit or papers. There follows a brief exchange and the man returns.

The cart and family pass. The sentry, turning to avoid the eyes of the refugees, tucks one hand into his pocket; the gold coin there is still warm from the hand of its previous owner.

Sweeping through history one could find endless variations of this incident because gold, that lustrous metal of kings and clergy, has just as often been the metal of the down-trodden. Somewhere around 700 B.C., kings began to stamp gold into coins, and in that form they became accessible to the common man.

This was the gold of the common soldier, the gold of the common merchant, and even families who never knew a gold bracelet or necklace were able to acquire a few coins—which they often hoarded for it meant survival in the periodic upheavals.

Certainly one of the early coins of the common man was the *Daric*

of Persia (No. 1 above) in the 5th Century B.C. It was heavily minted for over 200 years and it is known that one military campaign alone cost over 4 million of the coin.

The *Aureus* of the Roman Empire was also widely dispersed through the heavy spending of the Caesars. The example here (No. 2) is from Nero's reign.

One of the longest and most circulated of coinages was the *Zecchino* of Venice (No. 3), first struck in 1284 and minted for over 500 years. It is almost incredible to reflect that its coinage began in the Middle Ages, spanned the Renaissance, and ended in 1797, the year America installed its second President.

With the 19th Century came even grander coinage and the numbers are truly astounding: France, from 1801 to 1914, minted 515 million of its 20 Franc *Napoleon* (No. 4); England, from 1817 to 1966, coined over one billion of its *Sovereign* (No. 5), spreading it to every corner of a once extensive empire.

America's gold coinage began modestly, but enriched by the 1849 Gold Rush, the U.S. accelerated the program and from 1850 to 1932 produced, with several design changes, its famous \$20 *Double Eagle* (No. 6),

a minting of over 174 million.

It should be noted that considerably lesser numbers of these extensive mintages exist; most were re-melted—in many cases to mint succeeding coins—thus the remaining coins have gained great value among collectors.

The desire to hold gold coins continues and, in 1977, 46 countries issued over 80 different versions as legal tender. Among them, the South African *Krugerrand* (No. 7) ranks as the most popular. First coined in 1967, over 15 million have been produced in ten years.

Space here has permitted only the briefest description of seven gold coins of great mass circulation. There are, of course, many more. The world has issued more than 20 thousand different types in over 2,600 years—many of which have also touched the common man and certainly the family history of almost everyone who reads this.

All coins are shown actual size. This advertisement is part of a series produced in the interest of a wider knowledge of man's most precious metal. For more information, write to The Gold Information Center, Department TM4, P.O. Box 1269, FDR Station, New York, N.Y. 10022.

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The Preferred Taste



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America's largest selling
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Salem Lights



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined
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10 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report MAY '78.

American Scene

to match fighters evenly, any two people who want to fight each other, no matter what their experience or size, are allowed to go at it.

Club Manager Joe Kacha, 49, a boxer with the Albanian national team before he defected in 1957, says, "We do get some mismatches when two guys want to have a grudge fight. It's good, though, because grudge fighters usually end up friends."

Barroom brawling began to catch on in Arizona about a year ago, and Kacha finds it brings Bogart's an extra \$1,000 each Tuesday night. The ring and additional help cost \$200. Referee Paco Flores gets \$35. Says Kacha, "We'd do lousy without it."

Kacha and other operators of barroom fights in Arizona have an ongoing grudge match with the state athletic commission, newspaper editorial writers who do not share the view that violence is as American as cherry pie, and others who would like to see the matches banned. Last year the athletic commission went to court to get the fights stopped but failed to get an injunction, since the prize money was too little for the fights

to be classified pro bouts (the minimum is \$30).

Critics argue that the chances for injury are great and the absence of doctors or prefight physicals makes the threat even graver. Thus far, however, the large gloves and the fast work of Referee Flores, once a high-ranked junior middleweight, have prevented anything more than split lips, black eyes and minor cuts.

Says Flores: "I look for their eyes getting glassy. After the eight count, I usually give them 15 or 20 seconds. It's more than a year now and no one has gotten hurt."

In truth, if there is any bloodthirstiness in the crowd, it is hard to discern. Bogart's patrons usually have to be prompted by the M.C. to cheer the fighters. Attracted by local advertising, many customers seem to come out of sheer curiosity, which critics might regard as a sign of callousness or decadence.

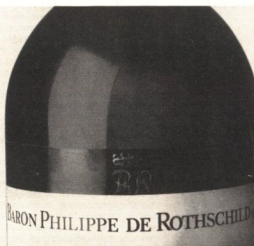
Paul Humphrey, a young Englishman who teaches philosophy of science at the University of Arizona, does not think so. The fights remind him of traveling circuses back home, where pros challenge

"local yokels" in boxing booths. After watching a dozen matches at Bogart's, Humphrey says, "When one of the guys is losing, you really do feel like you'd like to get in there and do better than he is. That's part of the interest."

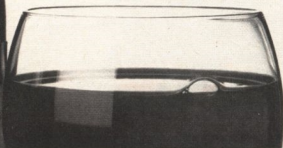
Insurance Investigator Chuck Poole and his wife Donna are "pretty much hooked" on disco fights. "It's a cross between comedy and some damn good boxing. Any man can look at it and say, 'If I had the nerve...' You can sit here and with some imagination watch yourself and get drunk—that's the idea. It's great entertainment."

But for those who choose to fight, vicious pleasure is not enough. As the fight card ends after three hours of boxing, dancers take over the ring. The room resounds with disco song lyrics: "Macho, macho man, I want to be a macho man." An anthem of the boxers? Maybe so. But at least one of them at Bogart's doesn't need the fighting to assert his manhood to friends or strangers. "I like fighting here," says Gerard Ranare. "You know you're not going to die. Back in the streets in New York, you're not so sure."

—Robert Goldstein



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most impressive thing
about Mouton-Cadet.**



The first.

As impressive as the label is, the ultimate mark of a fine wine is in its taste. And the taste of Mouton-Cadet is a delight.

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Mouton-Cadet
Red and White.



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SOLE U.S. AGENTS, NEW YORK, N.Y.

TIME/OCT. 30, 1978

With All Five Fingers

Savoring his success, the President campaigns for Democratic votes

"My esteem in the country has gone up substantially. It is very nice now that when people wave at me, they use all their fingers."

With that, Jimmy Carter wiggled his fingers at the 2,000 cheering Democrats who last week attended a \$100-a-plate dinner in Baltimore's Civic Center. Carter was on hand to give a boost to Harry Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, but the President was also

putting in a well-deserved plug for himself. As the 95th Congress came to a tumultuous close after passing 189 bills in its final week, Carter had reason to be pleased. Said the President: "We have a firm grip now on the fiscal management of our Government."

Carter had definitely staged a comeback since his summer of discontent. The turnaround was perhaps not quite so dramatic as the White House thought, but nonetheless was substantial enough. The President had reversed his standing in an

Associated Press-NBC poll, which two months ago showed that only 38% of the public wanted him to run for re-election and that half the people did not want him even to try. A similar survey last week indicated that 50% of the public think he should run again and only 38% are opposed. Explains Investment Banker Nimrod Frazer, a Democratic fund raiser in Montgomery, Ala.: "People down here say that Carter has finally stopped fooling around and has taken charge. Taken charge—that's the buzz word."

To keep his momentum going against an ugly wave of economic difficulties, the President announces his new anti-inflation program this week. Despite all the buildup, the proposals are largely voluntary wage-price guidelines (see BUSINESS). Carter is asking for a 7% limit on wage increases, a 6.5% overall ceiling on price rises. An expanded Council on Wage and Price Stability will closely monitor wage-price shifts; if a company exceeds the guidelines, it can be threatened with a suspension of Government contracts or purchases. But the President continues to insist that he will not resort to mandatory controls.

As evidence of Carter's emphasis on the fight against inflation, his top aide, Hamilton Jordan, moved in to supervise strategy. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal wanted to wait until January in order to give the Administration time to establish a more comprehensive program. Congressional Liaison Frank Moore urged that the program be started well ahead of the elections so that the voters would have an opportunity to understand the plan's complex provisions before they go to the polls. "No one will make a decision," complained one White House economist. Jordan sided with Moore. He instructed Jerry Rafshoon to arrange a TV special for the announcement of the new program. There had been talk of Carter giving another informal fireside chat about economic problems, but White House aides thought that would be inappropriate; they wanted Carter to appear as businesslike as possible for the occasion and to address the viewers from behind his desk in the Oval Office. "It's not going to be very chatty," said an aide. "It is going to be a sober, realistic appraisal of where we stand and what we need to do."

The President remained guardedly silent, for the time being, about whether or

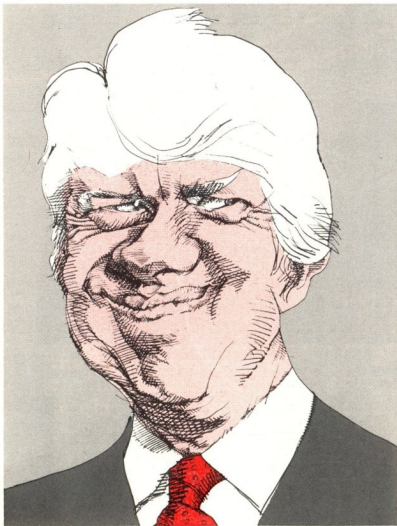


ILLUSTRATION BY JIMMY K. HARRIS

not he would sign the \$18.7 billion tax cut that Congress had voted in its closing rush. Carter felt that the measure benefited the affluent too much at the expense of the poor. While Carter hesitated, Senator Ted Kennedy spoke out. Raising the flag on some issues that he may be able to use against Carter in 1980, Kennedy called the bill the "worst tax legislation approved by Congress since the days of Calvin Coolidge and Andrew Mellon." He urged Carter to veto the measure. Asked about Kennedy's statement at a briefing, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell replied, with more than a trace of sarcasm: "We obviously appreciate advice from any quarter on this."

As a symbolic gesture, Carter announced the seventh veto of his Administration. The bill he rejected would have provided funding reaching \$32 million in fiscal 1982 for the aquaculture industry, the commercial raising of catfish, prawns, crabs and other aquatic life. Carter felt that the industry had already received enough federal assistance, and he objected to providing further subsidies at a time when the budget needs to be reduced to fight inflation. On a more celebratory note, he signed the measure extending the period for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment until 1982.

After Carter's Camp David success and the closing weeks of Congress, his aides felt sure that the November elections could be a triumphant referendum for the President, since few Democratic seats are expected to be lost. At a political strategy meeting in the Roosevelt Room at the White House last week, Political Coordinator Tim Kraft could scarcely contain his elation. "We're going to be able to take big credit out of this election," he said. "We've turned this whole damned thing around." Staffers no longer had to worry about inflicting an unwanted President on candidates; politicians who only recently had been avoiding Carter like stale peanuts were now eagerly asking him to make appearances. "A lot of those guys didn't want the President to come near them," said Kraft. "Now they're desperate to get him before the election."

The President is concentrating on races where Democrats have been faithful supporters of his programs or where Democrats have a good chance of toppling important Republican incumbents. After his trip to Maryland, Carter set out last weekend for Kansas and Minnesota. He was especially anxious to help the Democratic candidates in the normally Republican state of Kansas. Both Bill Roy, who is running for the Senate, and John Carlin, the candidate for Governor, are in tight races. This week the President is scheduled to visit Tennessee and Florida, where he will make a strong pitch for gubernatorial Candidate Robert Graham. The President also plans to campaign this week in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine. On Nov. 2 and 3, he will make brief trips to five states: California, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Oregon. One candi-

date he is determined to assist is Chicago Congressman Abner Mikva, a liberal who has supported the Administration on most issues. Considered to be a perpetually endangered Democrat, Mikva is in a race too close to call against Republican John Porter.

For all the fanfare, however, Carter will probably have only a limited impact on the election. In many areas, where local pocketbook issues predominate, his name is rarely even mentioned in campaigns. Democratic candidates seek his help in raising money and getting out the vote, but they do not expect much beyond that. "Kansans have a respect for the presidency," says Bill Roy, who must contend with farmers angry over Carter's agriculture policies. "I'm not sure his visit will change a single vote, because Kansans are very independent when it comes to voting. They don't vote for candidates because they are endorsed."

In some states, the President is still advised to stay away. Oklahoma Governor David Boren, who is running for the Senate, was the first Democratic Governor to support Carter for President. During the campaign, Carter sent him a letter pledging to support deregulation of natural gas. After the election, he changed his mind, and Boren is still fuming. He has even persuaded other oil-state Governors to join him in bringing a suit challenging the constitutionality of the gas deregulation bill.

Small favors can also loom large in an off-year election. Carter pleased Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic by inviting him to fly aboard Air Force One to attend Pope Paul's funeral last August. The President will spend the night at Bilandic's home when he campaigns in Chicago in early November. But in Ohio Carter irritated Cuyahoga County Chairman Tim Hagan by inviting Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich to the White House. The hotheaded young mayor has antagonized Hagan and other party leaders by refusing to endorse most of the local Democrats. Last week Hagan joined other Democrats at a Cleveland rally where the keynote speaker was Ted Kennedy. The gathering of some 5,000 roared their approval when Kennedy began his speech by endorsing Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Dick Celeste and saying, "I didn't come to Ohio just because you have 25 electoral votes."

Ultimately, Carter's success will rest on how well he deals with the issue that most distresses people: inflation. "The pocket nerve is throbbing all the time because of inflation," says Pollster Mervin Field. "Inflation is bugging the public more than anything." Former President Ford is pounding away on this issue. Ford recalls that when he left office, the inflation rate stood at 4.8%. "In 20 months under the Carter Administration, we're back to unacceptable inflation." If inflation is not brought under control, many of Carter's other accomplishments could be quickly—if unfairly—forgotten. ■



Greeting Carol Channing after performance



Rosalynn campaigning for Governor Grasso

Signing bill extending ERA ratification period

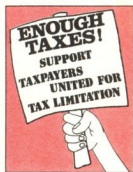


Wild Cards on the Ballots

Referendums on taxes, gay rights and smoking

Disc Jockey Dave Williford suggested on radio station WBSS in New Bedford, Mass., that his listeners should march on city hall to protest recent increases in property taxes that in some cases amounted to 100%. Last week about 4,000 angry taxpayers mobbed the city's downtown for four hours, scrambling up scaffolding at the city hall, clambering on top of the mayor's limousine and waving signs reading **DON'T PAY TAXES!** Despite two arrests, the demonstrators refused to disperse until Mayor John Markey appeared at a second-floor window and said he sympathized with them but could do nothing. The crowd soundly booed the mayor, and then went home.

New Bedford's spontaneous protest was fresh evidence of the depth of Americans' anger at taxes—and a sign of how far normally peaceable citizens are willing to go to make their feelings known. On Election Day, Nov. 7, voters across the country will have an opportunity to take matters into their own hands—not



work areas, lounges, cafeterias, sports arenas, theaters and certain areas of bars and restaurants. The proposal has pitted the American Cancer Society and the California Medical Association against the cigarette companies, which fear that the restrictions would cause their sales to drop. The other ballot proposition would require the firing of public school teachers who happen to be practicing homosexuals. The proposal is backed by groups like the Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs' Association and the California Farm Bureau, but is opposed by an unusual coalition of civil liberties organizations and conservatives, including former Governor Ronald Reagan and Senator S.I. Hayakawa, who feels that "so many laws already exist." Polls indicate that public opinion is evenly split on both propositions.

► Miami-area voters will cast ballots on a proposal in favor of homosexuals' rights, 17 months after Singer Anita Bryant led a noisy and successful campaign to defeat a similar referendum. This time, however, backers have dressed up the question as a "full-equality ordinance" that includes prohibitions of discrimination against pregnant women, veterans, students, Hispanics and the handicapped as well as homosexuals. The proposition's chances are rated fifty-fifty. Not so for a second issue on the Florida ballot, which would permit casino gambling on the state's economically troubled gold coast. Hotel owners have bankrolled a million-dollar campaign in its favor, but Governor Reubin Askew has mounted a sort of holy war against the proposition, arguing that gambling would attract organized crime. Polls show public sentiment to be running 2 to 1 against the proposal.

► Alaskans will decide whether the state should give 30 million acres of land to residents. Under the proposition, 40 acres would go to those who have lived in Alaska for three years, 80 acres for five years' residence and 160 acres for a decade or more.

► Oklahomans will vote on whether to ask the legislature to set mandatory minimum sentences for people convicted of their third felonies. There is virtually no opposition to the initiative, and it is expected to pass handily.

► North Dakotans will decide whether they want state officials to limit health-care costs, which nationally have been increasing at about 14% a year, far above the

general inflation rate of 7.2%. Chances for passage looked good, until Blue Cross-Blue Shield began campaigning against the proposition. Opponents argue that it would discourage doctors and nurses from coming into the state.

► South Dakotans will vote on an initiative that would reverse the normal practice of giving heavy users of gas and electricity, like industrial consumers, lower rates. Instead, the biggest commercial customers would pay higher rates. At the same time, a minimum "lifeline" rate would be established for the nonaffluent residential consumer so that his basic gas and electricity needs would not soar beyond his ability to pay. The proposal is being pushed by a regional group, the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN).

► South Carolinians, concerned about keeping the state's AAA credit rating, will vote on whether to require the legislature to set aside 5% of each year's tax revenues for a reserve against debt. Proponents call the reserve, which would amount to about \$63 million this year, a rainy-day fund, while opponents regard it as a slush fund that could be used by spendthrift legislators to underwrite pork-barrel public works projects. The proposition's chances are rated as a toss-up.

In many states, the referendums are arousing more interest from voters than the races for public office. A poll in Michigan found that 62% of the voters thought several complicated tax propositions were the most important items on the ballot; only 18% gave top priority to the gubernatorial race. But the Michigan referendums are wild cards in the political deck—as is often the case in other states. The Michigan tax questions are so widely misunderstood (one expert's analysis showed

that only persons with college-level reading skills understand them) that the League of Women Voters and the Detroit *Free Press* have urged their defeat.

Still, the idea of allowing citizens to bypass foot-dragging legislatures on controversial issues has become so popular that there is a movement to apply the referendum

approach to the national level as well. A group called Initiative America is campaigning this year in a red, white and blue school bus up and down the East Coast, urging local politicians to support a constitutional amendment that would permit proposed laws to be submitted to a nationwide vote if petitions are signed by 3% of the voters in ten states. The amendment could give special-interest groups and single-issue activists a new way to promote their causes. A Gallup poll found that Americans, by 57% to 21%, favored the idea.

***VOTE* FULL PUNCH FOR EQUALITY 269**

by storming government buildings but by voting on tax referendums in 16 states. In Massachusetts, for example, the voters will have their say on Question 1, which would give the state legislature authority to create a classification system for property taxes. It would limit assessments of residential property to 40% of market value, while allowing commercial property to be assessed at 50% and industrial property at 55%. Proponents claim that the change would help protect homeowners in the future from steep tax increases like those experienced in New Bedford.

Nor are the referendums in this election limited to taxes. Increasingly, voters are resorting to ballot questions to vent their frustrations on a wide variety of issues. This year more than 200 referendums will appear on 38 state ballots. Georgia alone will have 36 constitutional amendments on its ballot. In addition, there will be an uncounted number of local ballot questions around the country, such as the votes in 45 counties in Kansas on whether restaurants may serve liquor by the drink. Among the most significant statewide referendums are these: ► Californians face two highly controversial proposals. One would prohibit smoking in most

Yes Casinos Gold Coast Only

NO ON 6

Nation

The Media Mesmerists

Rival experts tell how to win votes

In the fiercely contested New York Governor's race, it's Garth vs. Deardourff. In the clamorous gubernatorial election in Ohio, it's also Garth vs. Deardourff. Even in December's presidential election in Venezuela, it's Garth vs. Deardourff. David Garth and John Deardourff are this year's top media mesmerists, the wizards who tell candidates how to project a winning image.

Garth, 48, is a stocky, cigar-waving New Yorker who wages his campaigns like a war. He barks over the phone, at reporters and candidates alike, so gruffly that he has been nicknamed Garth Vader. He once did graduate studies in psychology, then produced televised sports shows until his passion for politics drew him into John Lindsay's successful 1965 campaign for mayor of New York. He claims since then to have "won" 68 of 83 races, mostly for liberal Democrats. "All but twelve," he adds with characteristic immodesty, "were underdogs." This year, Garth says, he was approached to handle major races in 39 states, and selected six.

The most important, from his own viewpoint, is the New York Governor's race, in which he is trying to re-elect his friend Hugh Carey. Says Garth: "In my home state, I get very personally involved—and I hate to lose." His customary strategy is to demand that his candidates raise a lot of money, trim down to fighting weight, learn to concentrate on key issues, and leave the details to him.

Garth's ads are crisp, non-nonsense video-taped messages filled with facts. One for Carey shows the Governor staring directly into a camera and reciting the details of how he cut taxes. More facts are crammed in by a written "crawl" on the bottom of the screen. Garth believes in the power of the tube and worries little about block captains and doorbelling.

Among Garth's other candidates is a sentimental favorite, Senator Jennings Randolph, 76, a Democrat from West Virginia, who first served in Congress 46 years ago and has never felt any need to use this newfangled television. This year he is in a tight fight against former Governor Arch Moore, so Garth was called in. Result: half of Randolph's \$500,000 campaign chest will be used on television. One spot shows Randolph preaching fervently to a cluster of coal miners about his long struggle to get them adequate health benefits. He comes across as jolly, energetic and statesmanlike—and much younger than his age.

While Garth was helping with Lindsay's television in 1965, Deardourff joined the campaign staff to do research on issues. Deardourff, 45, is now in partnership with another TV whiz, Douglas Bai-

ley, mostly handling moderate Republicans. He and Bailey were Gerald Ford's media experts, and though their candidate lost, they ran effective TV ads. Deardourff is as cool and managerial as Garth is gruff and feisty.

Deardourff's TV ads for Carey's Republican challenger, Perry Duryea, concentrate more on image-making than on a detailed discussion of issues. To pop-



David Garth

John Deardourff



DRAWING BY LORENZ, © 1978 THE NEW YORKER MAGAZINE, INC.

"I'm sure our firm can handle your campaign, Senator, but first we have to answer the question 'Who are you?'"

ularize the rather little-known state legislator as "a living, breathing being." Deardourff filmed him riding in one of his lobster boats, piloting his plane and speaking on the floor of the state assembly. Other ads present a relaxed Duryea in the study of his home in Montauk, Long Island, talking about crime, taxes, inflation and education.

Deardourff and Partner Bailey are all over the Midwest, touting Republicans as the champions of tax cuts. Two years ago, they helped elect Jim Thompson Governor of Illinois by stressing his fights against corruption; this year every commercial begins with a discussion of taxes. In Iowa, their spots show Governor Robert Ray on the hustings—talking about taxes. In Ohio, where they are facing a Garth-directed challenge from Richard Celeste, their ads stress incumbent Governor Jim Rhodes' tax-saving administra-

tive abilities and show that he is capable of, among other things, leading the All-Ohio Youth Marching Band. And in Michigan, they have taken on the task of electing an entire Republican legislature; one spot shows a herd of zebras and ostriches racing for cover while the narrator accuses Democrats of running from the tax issue.

Garth and Deardourff, who both have staffs of more than a dozen and earn upward of \$200,000 a year, are not the only stars of the image game. In Florida, for example, Media Expert Robert Squier brought Robert Graham out of obscurity to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. His commercials showed Graham, a millionaire landowner and Harvard Law School graduate, getting his hands dirty alongside the working men at 100 different jobs around the state. In Alabama, Bob James, a millionaire sporting-goods magnate, used Memphis Media Consultant Deloss Walker plus \$1 million to convince voters through television that he was the fresh face needed to suc-

ceed George Wallace. In California, Ken Rietz, a former head of Young Voters for President Nixon, is helping Republican Evell Younger spend \$1.75 million in television money in his final blitz to unseat Governor Jerry Brown.

But Garth and Deardourff best typify this frenetic business. Deardourff spent one recent week racing to Florida for an anti-casino campaign; then to Venezuela for the presidential race, where he is opposed not only by Garth but also by the legendary Joe Napolitano, onetime seer for Hubert Humphrey; then to Detroit, where he is handling the re-election campaign of Governor William Milliken; then to Ohio to write some TV spots for Governor Rhodes; then to Pennsylvania for a conference with Gubernatorial Candidate Richard Thornburgh. Says Deardourff: "You either win or you lose, and people who lose fall by the wayside."

Nation

Birth and Death In the Night

On Carter's desk: 189 bills

Most Congressmen and Senators were back in their home districts last week, seeking new zest along the campaign trail after one of the most hectic congressional closings in modern times. Now it was up to President Carter and his aides to try to make sense out of the incredible pile of 189 bills—including a tax cut and an energy program—that the lawmakers had sent to the White House. Among the other significant legislative deaths and births during the last hours of the session:

Highways and Transit. A four-year, \$51 billion appropriation, \$6 billion more than Carter wanted, was enacted to increase the federal share of funding for non-interstate highways from 70% to 75%. The measure gives states the authority to transfer federal funds allocated for highways to mass-transit projects if they wish.

Airline Deregulation. The Civil Aeronautics Board was deprived of its power to control airline fares and routes. The airlines will be able to cut fares by 50% and initiate service to additional cities—but no more than one new route each year—without asking the CAB for approval.

Endangered Species. A new Cabinet-level committee was created to balance economic factors against environmental concerns when dams and other projects conflict with the Endangered Species Act, which protects birds, fish and animals that are threatened with extinction. Congress directed the agency to decide within four months whether work can proceed on the \$120 million Tellico dam in Tennessee, despite its threat to survival of the three-inch snail darter.

Minnesota Wilderness. Congress resolved a long dispute between environmentalists and commercial interests by deciding that Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area, a million-acre wilderness area along the state's border with Canada, should remain free of logging and mining. Moreover, motorboats and snowmobiles will be severely restricted.

Special Aid to Cities. A program under which states and thousands of cities with high unemployment last year received \$1.3 billion in extra federal funds for job-generating public works projects ran into trouble in the House and was allowed to die by Speaker Tip O'Neill. The cities could take consolation, however, in last-minute continuation of the CETA program, under which 725,000 public service jobs were funded this year at a cost of \$11 billion. If Administration forecasts of a 5.7% unemployment rate next year are accurate, the program will provide about 660,000 jobs, 65,000 fewer than the White House wanted.

Alaska Lands. A bill to protect some 100 million acres in Alaska against commercial exploitation died when Alaska Democratic Senator Mike Gravel, an all-or-nothing conservationist, walked out on meetings seeking a compromise between a strong House bill and a weaker measure in the Senate. The fight is expected to be joined again in the next Congress. But Congress did approve a \$1.2 billion parks bill—dubbed "parksbarrel" by opponents—authorizing more than 128 projects from New Jersey to California. ■

Rizzo Again

He unites his foes

"Vote white," implored Philadelphia mayor Frank Rizzo at a recent ward meeting. There was no reaction from his white working-class audience, which took the remark as a matter of course. But next day, despite Rizzo's in-

for a third term next year. His opponents include the Black United Front Against Charter Change, the liberal Committee to Protect the Charter and the businessmen's Committee for the Defense of the Charter. Says Banker R. Stuart Rauch Jr.: "Rizzo is a master at fragmenting the opposition, but now he's running against the most organized, best-financed, toughest opposition he's ever had." Businessmen have raised \$200,000 primarily for radio and TV ads. Black leaders have conducted a registration drive that signed up about 100,000 new voters. Says the Rev. William Gray III, a Baptist clergyman: "Black people are mad—mad as the dickens. Rizzo has gone from being a subtle racist to an overt one."

Replies Rizzo: "When they throw garbage like that racist bull shit on me—that's not me. That upsets me. I like all people. I put my life on the line for all people." It is the blacks, he charges, who first introduced race as an issue in the charter fight. Rizzo is concentrating his



Mayor Frank Rizzo campaigning in a beauty parlor

"Philadelphia wouldn't be the same without me."

sistence that he did not intend to be taken seriously, black leaders seized on it as further evidence that the combative former cop is a racist at heart.

Indeed, in almost seven years as mayor, Rizzo has infuriated almost every voter bloc in the city except the blue-collar ethnics who helped elect him in the first place. He has angered liberals by defending his police department against charges of brutality. He has outraged businessmen and many homeowners by increasing taxes 30% in 1976, the largest boost in the city's history, and by running a projected deficit that portends further tax rises.

Now Rizzo's foes—he calls them animals, bums and cockroaches—have formed an unusual coalition that gives new meaning to the phrase City of Brotherly Love. The mayor has brought them all together by pushing for approval at the Nov. 7 election of a change in the city's charter that would allow him to run

campaign on the working-class sections that have solidly supported him in the past. At Palumbo's Cafe in South Philadelphia, he told a group of a hundred or so supporters: "In Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Newark, there is no limit on mayors' terms. That's the American way. I'm a full-time mayor. I don't play tennis. I don't jog. My whole life is dedicated to this city."

Afterward he confided: "My enemies think they can beat me with this racist bull shit issue. But they can't. They tried to do it in '71. They tried in '75. I was elected both times." Still, the city's black voters have grown to 34% of the total electorate, and even Rizzo realizes that he faces an uphill battle. The most recent Gallup poll has him trailing nearly 2 to 1. But the mayor is confident. Said he: "We're going to win by 50,000. Philadelphia wouldn't be the same without Frank Rizzo." ■

DIESEL-POWERED

Seville
BY CADILLAC



GM

An estimated 504 miles per tankful.

Here is an American luxury car that can change your mind about diesel motoring, with its smooth engine idle and impressive acceleration for a diesel. Above all . . . it's a Seville . . . with Cadillac comfort and convenience. With

EPA estimates of 29 mpg highway/21 mpg city/24 mpg composite, the diesel-powered Seville has an estimated cruising range of 504 miles. This figure is obtained by multiplying the EPA estimate of 24 mpg composite by the diesel-powered Seville's standard fuel tank capacity rating of 21 gallons. Your actual mileage and

range will vary depending on how and where you drive, your car's condition and available equipment. The available 5.7 litre diesel V8 for Seville is a GM-built engine produced by another division. See your Cadillac dealer for details.



Nation

"Women May Yet Save The Army"

A hopeful view of the change sweeping all the armed forces

It is one of the strangest remodeling jobs undertaken by the U.S. Navy. Inside the aging repair ship U.S.S. *Vulcan*, anchored at Norfolk, Va., aluminum sheeting is being stretched from floor to ceiling to divide the sleeping quarters. Near by, urinals are being ripped out, while extra electrical outlets are being provided for hair dryers.

When work on the *Vulcan* is completed next month, the Navy will be able to pipe aboard the first women crew members ever to serve on its ocean-going vessels (other than a transport or hospital ship). The service had been barred by law from so using women until this summer, when a federal district court ruled that sex cannot be used as a criterion to prevent volunteers from serving on combat-related vessels. To comply with this ruling, the Navy is refitting the *Vulcan* and four other support ships to take on 16 female officers and 375 enlisted women. Fifteen more ships are expected to be remodeled in the next five years, and it is estimated that women will constitute 25% of all support ships' crews by 1983.

Ten years ago, a mere 35,000 women were in uniform, making up 1% of the nation's military personnel. In fact, they were limited by law to a maximum of 2% until that ceiling was abolished in 1969 because of the shortages caused by Viet Nam and the expanding role of women in the labor force. Today some 110,000 women constitute 5.5% of the services' 2 million uniformed members. Some 15,800 of the women are officers. It is projected that five years from now nearly 220,000 women will provide more than 10% of the armed forces.

In no other country do women assume such major military responsibilities. In the U.S.S.R., for example, although 1 million women were mobilized during World War II and some flew bombers and drove tanks, today's 4 million-strong armed forces contain only 10,000 women. Even Israel, which has used women as soldiers from the beginning, has only 5% and keeps virtually all of them out of combat.

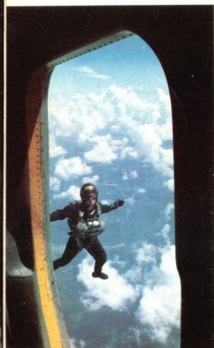
American women share in control (as of two months ago) of the mighty Titan II intercontinental missiles at bases in Arkansas, Kansas and Arizona. They are undergoing the Marine Corps' rugged boot-camp training in the forests at Quantico; are in charge of the Army's firing range at Fort Jackson; are chief instructor pi-



Marine Corps women officers training (above); at the controls of a Titan II missile



Army woman parachutist practicing (below, left); Navy officers candidates during exercises



lots at Williams Air Force Base; are overhauling U.S. tank engines in West Germany; and are helping create the new MX missile at the Strategic Air Command's missile design center outside Omaha.

So integrated into the regular structure of the armed services have women become that the WAVES and WAAs have been disbanded and the WACs are about to be. The only remaining restrictions on women warriors, all of whom receive combat training, are the 1948 statute forbidding them to serve on combat vessels and planes and the formal Army policy barring them from combat branches such as infantry and armor.

But even this may change, since the Pentagon has requested Congress to repeal the ban. The lawmakers are expected to consider the issue next year, and there will undoubtedly be a lively debate. Phyllis Schlafly, leader of the fight against ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, has declared that "America is entitled to better protection than women's physical strength can give us." The Pentagon responds that it will take no action that weakens the nation's defenses, and General David C. Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is quick to say: "I don't see women in a foxhole in combat right now." There are other unofficial limitations too. Says Jones: "I don't foresee a woman ending up in my job, at least not in my lifetime."

The military life is not an easy one, and women are encountering many of the same problems that have traditionally confronted men. Explains Brigadier General Mary Clarke, commander of the Army's Fort McClellan: "Both the women and the men come from an easygoing civilian life into a regimented environment. They suffer homesickness; they find it hard to get up at 5 a.m. Some of the women have not been accustomed to eating three meals daily and are required to do so here. Thus they tend to gain weight at first. But they are soon in good shape."

Women, of course, have had some special problems too. Because McClellan is an Army military police training camp, its recruits practice the techniques of making arrests. Says Sergeant Jimmie Sue Williams, a four-year veteran: "At first women are shy about learning how to search each other. When they have to do a crotch search, they say, 'I can't. She's my friend.' But I just tell them that they've got to do it, and they finally do." (Women are limited to searching women, however.)

At McClellan, where they live in the same barracks as men, some women complain of crowding. When to use cosmetics has also taken some learning. Says one woman: "I took makeup with me the first time we went on bivouac. I didn't touch



In the cockpit of a T-38 fighter jet, preparing to take off on a training flight

it the whole time; I never took it along again."

One of the women's major problems has been male hostility, especially from older military men, who are shocked by the idea of females as potential warriors. Says Lance Corporal Deborah Genest, a bulldozer driver at the Marines' Camp Pendleton: "It's a macho thing. There's a lot of resistance to us, but we can do more than some of the puny guys." Retired Major General John Singlaub, former chief of staff of the Eighth Army in South Korea, argues, however, that "it's a silly idea to put women in combat. To say that they are physiologically equal to men is to defy reality."

Aside from the question of whether women are capable of serving as equals in the armed forces, much of the male uneasiness about women soldiers is ob-

viously based on sex. And women naturally share some of that uneasiness. "Men get girl crazy on land," says Airman Suzanne Gurule. "Can you imagine how much worse that's going to be on board ship?" Indeed, the idea of women on sea duty worries a number of sailors' wives.

But Corporal Jann Smith, 23, a communications specialist at Pendleton, advises that wolf whistles are easily handled by "waving at the guys and acknowledging it. All that the men want is a little attention." She feels, however, that the Marine Corps could have prepared her better by giving a class in the psychology of the sexes. "All we got," she explains, "was a lecture by a chaplain on being careful: 'Don't get pregnant and beware of lesbians.'"

There are cases, obviously, where sexual entanglements do occur. It appears, however, that even intraservice marriage can be penalized. At the Army's Fort Devens, Captain Michael Jalinsky, a West Pointer with an impressive record, was abruptly relieved of his command of a



Basic training at Fort Jackson



Getting ready for three days of war games at the Marine Corps' Quantico Air Station

"America is entitled to better protection than women's strength can give us."

Nation



An Air Force woman pilot being debriefed on the flight line at Williams Air Force Base
Boasts one of the women soldiers: "We can do more than some of the puny guys."

company and made the "alcohol and drug officer," a post that will not enhance his military career. The reason for his setback: he married Sergeant Sue-Anne Pierce and thus violated his post commander's dictum against "fraterniza-

tion" between officers and lower ranks.

Some officers, on the other hand, fret about women soldiers' time lost because of menstruation, pregnancies and abortions. Pentagon statistics, however, indicate that healthy women are very rarely

incapacitated by menstruation and that abortions are comparable to minor illnesses, averaging 4.8 days of leave. Full-term pregnancies do cost the military an average of 105 days, but only about 8% of the women get pregnant in any given year. Besides, while women need more time off for gynecological reasons, men lose 10% more time because of drinking, 80% more time because of drug abuse, and have an AWOL rate five times that of women.

While hostility from some servicemen seems unabating, a recent poll indicated that two-thirds of the men at Pendleton felt perfectly comfortable with the opposite sex serving on the base. Observes Corporal Smith: "When they get to know you, the men are nice. Those in our barracks look out for us." There also appears to be a growing respect for women's martial abilities. Private David Fisher, 19, a member of Shirley's platoon, confesses: "I felt that this was no place for girls. But after they outshot me on the firing range, I changed my mind."

Despite the complications, women have served, in some manner, with the

She Gives the Orders

Bonnie Stratton, 22, has a baby face and little pigtails that stick out underneath her cap, and she describes herself as a "free spirit." But for Army 2nd Lieut. Stratton, succeeding in a man's world means being tough. As one of two female company executive training officers at Fort Dix, N.J., Stratton is in charge of 250 recruits and 18 drill sergeants of Charlie Company. The company is 95% male, and the recruits test Stratton. TIME Reporter-Researcher Barbara Dolan watched her in action and filed this report:

Bonnie Stratton's day begins at 6:30, when she joins the recruits and drill sergeants for one hour of morning exercises. "I love to run, dodge and jump," she says. "The males keep going because they see me doing it." Not long ago, she raced one of them. "We were neck and neck all the way," she recalls. "The other trainees rooted him on, but we finished together. It would have been a sorry mess if I hadn't matched up."

Both of Stratton's parents are ministers, but she was a pre dental student at Indiana University in Pennsylvania when she joined ROTC for the physical challenge and the \$100-a-month paycheck. She liked ROTC so much that she decided to concentrate on soldiering. She won her commission in June 1977.

As the workday gets under way, a batch of new recruits files in to get M-16s. Stratton unlocks the weapons-room door and distributes the rifles. That done, she strides over to the trainee barracks, a nearby three-story brick building. "Female on the floor! Female on the floor!" a door guard loudly yells. Stratton enters so briskly that the men have time only to stand up. "What's this?" she demands, spotting a crumpled white towel tied to the end of a bed. A senior drill sergeant explains, "It's there so we know who to call for K.P."

Stratton moves on to a corner of the third floor where the 13 female trainees are quartered. Twenty additional women are due soon. "I'm not looking forward to it," says Stratton. "I end up telling them about Tampax and the Pill and making sure they wear cotton underwear." Despite her own youth, Stratton thinks she is in danger of becoming a surrogate mother to the teen-age recruits. Her solution: "I'm too much of a bitch figure to be a mother figure."

Back in the office, she can overhear the complaints brought in to the outside orderly room. "I drank Brasso," one frightened recruit whimpers. While the sergeant first class calls the base hospital, Stratton mutters, "He didn't drink Brasso. He's just trying to get discharged." Later an MP walks in with an 18-year-old AWOL soldier, who tries to explain that he was worried about his wife. "He's going to get 14 days' extra duty and 14 days' restrictions," remarks Stratton in the inside office, while the downcast recruit waits outside. "He's essentially ruined himself." Suicide attempts, car crashes, family problems, all end up with Stratton.

She decides to tour her assigned territory. As Stratton's Jeep stops near one of her platoons, newly shorn recruits are chatting in twos and threes. "Come to attention!" someone shouts, spotting Stratton. "Yes, please come to attention," someone else mimics. "Shut up!" Stratton snaps. "They don't know their courtesy," she tells the drill sergeant. The offenders later will hear about it.

At 5:15 a cannon fires, a bugle blows retreat, cars stop, everyone stands at attention, a soldier strikes the colors. Day is done, but not for Stratton. She has two hours of paper work left before she can return to her studio apartment in the bachelor officers' quarters. There is little time for socializing. "I could never support a family in this position," admits Stratton. "It's very taxing. My fiancé didn't understand Army life." Her engagement was broken last spring.



2nd Lieut. Stratton

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Nation

U.S. armed forces from the earliest days of the Republic. Molly Pitcher, who was said to have snatched up and continued firing her disabled husband's musket during the Battle of Monmouth, was a legendary heroine of the Revolution. Some 350,000 of the 16 million armed forces mobilized during World War II were women. They served as airplane mechanics, pilots ferrying bombers, parachute riggers and gunnery instructors, as well as in the more "traditional" roles of nursing and administration. In 1948, however, the Women's Armed Forces Integration Act limited women to 2% of the nation's total military strength and barred them from rising higher than the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Part of the growth since these two ceilings were removed has been caused by the nation's changing attitude toward women's roles. But demographics play a further part. Because of the sharp drop in the U.S. birth rate in the 1960s, the number of 18-year-old males will peak at 2.1 million next year, fall to 2 million in 1983 and hit its projected nadir of 1.7 million in 1988. These projections threaten the military with a shortage of qualified men. The armed services will have to of-

fer increasingly costly incentives to attract educated and motivated volunteers. Otherwise the draft may have to be reinstated, which would be politically difficult, if not impossible.

Or the Pentagon will have to use still more women, which it is already planning to do. Even now, it is easier to recruit educated and capable women than similarly qualified men. Studies show, for example, that females like the military's work environment, the security and the opportunity to develop skills, as well as the excitement and the chance to serve the nation. Explains Bambi Hunter, 23, a sergeant at Travis Air Force Base: "I wanted to get away from my small home town and didn't want to go to college." For Lance Corporal Genest, joining the Marines has been a means of "avoiding growing up, getting married, having kids and living down the street in my small Oregon home town from everyone else. I also wanted some adventure." And for Mary Jo Kinney, attending the Army's MP school at Fort McClellan is a way to learn a trade. Says she: "I want to be a policewoman. In three years, I can get out of here and get a law enforcement job."

In fact, the Pentagon now finds that it can recruit what it regards as high-quality

females for about the same price as low-quality males. While it costs the Army about \$3,700, the Marines \$2,050, the Navy \$1,950 and the Air Force \$870 in advertising and other expenses to sign up a male secondary-school graduate who scores high on aptitude tests, the cost to all four services for an equally qualified woman is only \$150. By 1982, the Pentagon estimates, the recruitment of more women will enable it to maintain its standards of quality and still save about \$1 billion annually. The long-term economies could amount to even more because a higher proportion of military women are unmarried and thus require less than men do in medical benefits, housing allowances and other services. Observes Colorado Democrat Patricia Schroeder, a member of the House Armed Services Committee: "Women may yet save the Army."

There are nonetheless some military tasks that women may always find difficult because of physical limitations. According to Government studies, the average man's size, muscle and bone mass, fat distribution and structure of elbow joints and pelvis give him advantages in strength, speed, throwing and jumping. He also is superior in physical endurance and heat tolerance, partly because his

She Goes on Maneuvers

Bootcamp. Sweat and grunts. Live grenades, M-16 rifles, obstacle courses, combat practice. Cliffs, swamps, minefields, foxholes, helicopter pads. No place for women? Nowadays they undergo the rigors of military training right alongside the men. TIME's Joelle Attinger joined the Marines at Quantico, Va., for part of a three-day mock war, the final exercise of 21 weeks of training completed by 239 male and 15 female second lieutenants. Her report:

0715 hours: The day is hot and humid. Lieut. Jo Duden, 29, of E Company's 2nd platoon, checks to make sure she has rations, insect repellent, water, then straps her gas mask around her waist. Her 30-lb. knapsack makes her look twice her normal size.

0745: Four platoons (200 troops) meet in a silent hollow for final briefing. Another 40 lieutenants, located elsewhere, are the "aggressors." Duden smears black and olive green camouflage paint on her face, then loads rounds of blank ammunition into her M-16. "You each get 60 rounds," yells a commander. "They have to last you until tonight."

0930: The platoon moves out toward the objective, a helicopter pad 800 meters away. Duden and the advance fire team climb to the top of a small hill while the rest of the platoon, headed by Lieut. Steve Darnell, pushes through the wooded terrain. All the soldiers creep silently through the underbrush. "It's pretty quiet," whispers Duden. "I just hope Darnell hasn't gotten us lost again."

1105: Duden crouches near the shoulder of a small dirt road, the objective only 100 meters away. From another platoon, gunfire breaks out. "Those idiots!" Duden grumbles. "This is a surprise attack, and now the aggressors know

where we are." A fire team moves to a ridge, setting up machine guns to cover the platoon as it crosses the road.

1120: "Let's go!" yells the platoon commander. The troops rush into an open field. Gunfire cracks in the air. The Marines capture the helicopter pad in ten minutes. While Duden helps guard the perimeter, the others disarm the P.O.W.s and search them for coded messages. "If we capture a female aggressor, we're not allowed to search her," Duden explains. "That's one concession they had to make."

1230: Several Marine helicopters pick up the soldiers and fly them to a small field bordered by pines. Duden jumps over a small ridge, turns quickly, falls to her stomach and covers the open field with her M-16. As the last copter leaves, she relaxes. "Good news!" someone yells. "We have 30 minutes to eat."

1330: "We're moving out!" yells the platoon commander. Duden slaps on her helmet and shoulders her knapsack. The next objective, a bivouac site, is about 1,500 meters away. Firing breaks out. Duden crouches with the M-16 on her shoulder. The platoon wades through a stream 3 ft. deep. Darnell, barreling ahead, pushes past Duden. "Don't you ever shove me again!" she shouts after him.

1530: The battle is over. Duden drops her knapsack, takes off her helmet and wipes her brow. She starts digging a foxhole to make camp. "How you do really depends on what kind of woman you are," Duden says. "You have to be aggressive."

After three days on maneuvers, Duden drives to her home in Alexandria, Va., where she lives with her two stepdaughters and her husband, a former combat artist in Viet Nam who now paints full time. Duden's work pays off: she is the first woman to achieve "honor graduate" rating at the Marine's tactical training course. In January she and her family will be sent to Okinawa.



Marine Lieut. Jo Duden

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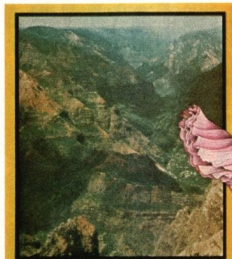
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Hawaii's version of the Grand Canyon was not caused by volcanic activity or pure erosion as most people think. Instead it was the result of a fault that occurred long after the basic dome of the island had been shaped. Its multi-colored geological strata and deep rugged canyons make it one of Hawaii's great natural wonders.



Whenever something happens that Kauai people can't explain, you'll hear the word "menehune" mentioned. The old folks still talk about them with a twinkle. The young trade stories on their mysterious powers by the hour.

These legendary little creatures are said to be very skilled in stonework. The island has many heiaus (temples), dams and trails attributed to menehunes.



Historically, Kauai is unique. It is the only one of the larger Hawaiian Islands never conquered by King Kamehameha

during his quest to unify the islands. It is also the only island to experience Russian rule—though only during the year 1816-1817. The old Russian fort is still standing.

An interesting bit of history: Captain Cook "discovered" the Hawaiian Islands when he stepped on the shore at Waimea on Kauai's leeward coast in 1778.



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class restaurants, shopping and nightlife are a stone's throw from white sand beaches and dense rain forests. Downtown Honolulu is a delightful montage of modern office towers and wooden facades of early Hawaii. Oahu's North Shore contains some of the finest, fiercest surf anywhere.

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Hawaii is the Big Island for contrasts: 13,000 foot

volcanoes tower over orchid nurseries while vast, low stretches of lava tumble into black sand beaches. Here, activities like golf and fishing seem less like common sports and more like exotic experiences.

"Island-hop" in no time by plane and try to see a bit of each. After all, when you see one island of Hawaii, you've really only seen one.



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If you'd like a fascinating afternoon gliding up the river to the sound of soft ukuleles, listening to ancient folklore and legends, the Wailua River Cruise should not be overlooked. The cruise's high point is a visit to the Fern Grotto—a cool, secluded cave draped with giant fishtail ferns. Here in the cave's amphitheater, Hawaiian serenaders demonstrate beautifully why this cave has some of the best natural acoustics in the world.



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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Nation

heart and lung size, oxygen uptake, hemoglobin content and sweat-gland function differ from a woman's.

What female physical limitations mean, reports the General Accounting Office, is that 62 of 97 Air Force women assigned to maintenance tasks were not strong enough to change aircraft tires and brakes or remove batteries and crew seats. When the Navy posted women on tugboats as boatswain's mates, moreover, few could lift the 100-lb. sandbags or heave boat lines weighing 7 lbs. per ft.

Such physical disadvantages, however, do not worry Pentagon officials. Explains John White, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower: "We've made the accommodations before, and we see no insurmountable problems." Pentagon psychometric experts are already redesigning equipment for women's use. The Air Force, for example, has introduced dollies upon which female mechanics can roll heavy tool boxes around hangars. Special oxygen masks have also been made for women pilots, accommodating their thinner faces and nose bridges. There is now even an Air Force maternity uniform: a dark blue, three-piece ensemble of a tunic worn with either a skirt or slacks.

One trend that may sharply reduce most of the impact of women's physical disadvantages is the changing nature of combat. While some troops will probably always be wrestling with heavy mortars and artillery shells, an increasing number of combat tasks will need much more mental than brute strength. Explains Democratic Congressman Jim Lloyd: "I'm an old-time fighter pilot, and the hard maneuvers of old-time dogfighting are no longer required. Women certainly seem able to do the job in an age of hydraulic boosts and electronic flight controls." And in firing remote-controlled antitank and antiship missiles, women have been doing as well as men.

Given women's performance in the armed forces so far, Congress may well follow the Pentagon's recommendation and repeal the law barring females from combat units. Even then, however, the extent to which women are assigned to such units will depend on the effect on national security. Pentagon officials clearly are cautious. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told TIME: "I think women are in the armed forces for the better, although it's too early to tell for sure. As a matter of equity and self-interest, they should be there. The key issue is to maintain the combat effectiveness of the armed forces." Adds one of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "We must be absolutely sure that the military's basic mission is not compromised by the presence of more females. Men have proved themselves effective in combat since the days of caves; women may prove to be even more effective, more aggressive than men. But we do not know this yet."



Estes and wife leaving court

Steam Cleaning

Billie Sol Estes strikes again

In 1971 Billie Sol Estes was paroled from a federal prison after serving six years for amassing a \$150 million business empire through fraudulent land deals and nonexistent fertilizer tanks. He went to work in fundamentalist Abilene, Texas, as an overseer on his brother's cattle ranch and as a truck dispatcher for a petroleum company. Estes regularly assured his parole officer that, as required by the terms of his release, he was abstaining from business deals. He was happily working as a manual laborer, he said, and had "even washed trucks and fixed flats."

But the simple life portrayed by Estes turns out to have been an elaborate front. Last week federal prosecutors disclosed in a Fort Worth courtroom that as early as 1974, Estes was back wheeling and dealing. One deal involved conning a leasing operation of Borg-Warner Corp. of Chicago and other firms into paying for some nonexistent steam cleaners, used in washing down oilfield equipment. Estes then arranged for Wallace Oil Co. to pretend to lease some of the phantom cleaners. When the Chicago firm sent a representative to see its equipment, he was, according to a Justice Department official, "given a little bit of the run-around." Estes and associates are accused of taking the proceeds from the sale of the steam cleaners, paying the leasing cost and pocketing the remainder.

The federal investigators would not disclose how much money Estes made from the arrangement, but his partners have been ordered by a state court to re-

pay \$600,000 to the leasing companies. Said an investigator in the Texas attorney general's office: "The overall scheme bears a striking resemblance to the old fertilizer tanks. That was the first thing that caught our eye."

Federal prosecutors charge that Estes was also involved in eight or ten other deals. But after negotiations with Estes and his lawyers, the Justice Department decided to let him plead guilty to a single count of conspiracy to defraud the Government, a blanket charge covering tax evasion and mail and wire fraud. He faces a \$5,000 fine and up to five years in jail. Yet, through the same sort of sharp bargaining that made him his fortune, Estes is expected to be sent back to prison for only a couple of years at most.

Justice's Wall

Fencing out the "illegals"

China's despotic Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang-ti (221-206 B.C.) ordered up a wall in 214 B.C. to keep out fierce barbarian invaders. The Roman Emperor Hadrian completed one in northern England in A.D. 136 to hold the marauding Picts at bay. Now the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has decided to build its own border monument along sections of the boundary between Mexico and California and between Mexico and Texas. The invading foe: an estimated 1 million Mexicans who cross illegally into the U.S. each year.

The 10-ft.-high fence is intended to wall off two sections, totaling 12.68 miles, of the 1,950-mile U.S.-Mexican border that are most frequently crossed by illegal immigrants. The first is a 5.98-mile stretch from the Pacific Ocean, across Dead Man's Canyon and Washer Woman's Flats to Airport Mesa near Chula Vista, Calif.; the second, 6.7 miles of border running along the American side of the Rio Grande through downtown El Paso.

The U.S. wall will be the latest in fence technology: a 6-in. concrete base surmounted by 4 ft. of galvanized steel grating and 6 ft. of tightly woven chain links. Said George Norris, Houston manager for Anchor Post Products, Inc., which will build the fence for \$2,015,000: "It's the heaviest construction I've ever seen on a fence." Because the grating is razor sharp, Norris added, anyone climbing the fence barefoot would "leave his toe permanently embedded in it."

Whether the fence will actually keep out illegal immigrants is an open question even to Norris. Said he of the immigrants: "They'll run cars through it or put a cutting torch to it." Or simply walk around it. Mexican Americans regard the fence as insulting. Said Vilma Martinez, president of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund: "With all due respect to Robert Frost, good fences do not make good neighbors."

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President Carter, seated between Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan and Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, at Blair House luncheon

World

MIDDLE EAST

A Peace Breakthrough?

Egyptians and Israelis consider a draft treaty

Pessimism suddenly turned to optimism in Washington. On Sunday morning, less than one week after Israeli and Egyptian negotiators had begun work at Blair House on a peace treaty between the two states that would carry out the Camp David accords, State Department Spokesman George Sherman announced that they had basically achieved their goal. "Principle issues have been resolved" said Sherman. A draft of the treaty, consisting of nine articles and a preamble, had been sent to Jerusalem and Cairo for study and approval. Negotiating work would continue this week on three annexes dealing with such issues as the exact dates of Israel's military withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula and the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel.

The Israelis initially were a bit more guarded than was the American spokesman. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan conceded that he had no personal problems with the draft, although he added that "a lot of things still need to be resolved." Some observers felt that Dayan may have been excessively cautious in order to avoid antagonizing hard-liners in Premier Menachem Begin's cabinet, which will discuss the draft at meetings this week.

Once again, as at Camp David, a last-minute intervention by President Carter helped save the day. Initially, the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators had arrived in Washington convinced that the details of

the treaty could be quickly settled. On Tuesday, when the President summoned the two delegations to separate meetings at the White House, it was apparent that some snags had developed. Carter, however, insisted that "there are no particular problems, no crises."

Two days later, the President invited both delegations to lunch. Dayan told Carter—within full earshot of the press—that the negotiators might not be able to reach an agreement without the presence of their heads of state. At week's end, both delegations were prepared to head home for consultations about the apparent obstacles.

It was then that Carter made his move. On Friday night, he spent 3 1/2 hours with Dayan and Defense minister Ezer Weizman; on Saturday morning, he spent an hour and a quarter with the Egyptians. A source privy to the conversations said that the President "did some extremely straight talking—especially with the Israelis—reminding them what both sides had agreed to at Camp David and what had to be done." Dayan and Egypt's Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali then met for 4 1/2 hours with Alfred Atherton, the State Department's roving ambassador to the Middle East. After that came the negotiators' tentative agreement on a draft treaty.

The most serious problem to emerge at Blair House dealt with what is known in diplomatic jargon as "linkage"—the

possible relationship between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and subsequent pacts between Israel and other Arab states over such problems as the future of the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem.

Wary of charges by Arab rejectionists that they had betrayed the common cause, the Egyptians were determined to hold Israel to its promise of establishing Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, which could lead to an Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty within five years. Thus, they proposed last week that the evolution toward normal diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt should also take place over a five-year period. Specifically, they sought to insert a clause in the draft treaty calling for a review of the situation in five years. The Israelis spurned this idea, calling it a "nasty surprise" and insisting that any peace treaty with Egypt must be considered "separate and eternal."

The Israelis were also unhappy that the Egyptians demanded a precise timetable for Israeli military withdrawal from the Sinai but were unwilling to accept a similar schedule for the establishment of full diplomatic relations. The Israelis want to exchange ambassadors immediately following the signing of the peace treaty. The Egyptians want to proceed cautiously, first with liaison offices or missions, then with consulates and finally embassies.

Lesser problems that had to be

worked out included Egypt's demand for compensation for oil that Israel has pumped from the Gulf of Suez during the eleven years of Israeli occupation, and the Israeli demand for payment for its investment in roads, airfields and settlements in the Sinai during the same period.

Last week Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders was dispatched to Amman, carrying answers to a series of questions that King Hussein had asked the Carter Administration in the aftermath of Camp David. The subject of East Jerusalem was skirted in the Camp David accords because no agreement was possible; but Saunders assured Hussein that Washington—which maintains its embas-

sy in Tel Aviv—still believes that Israel's jurisdiction over East Jerusalem is illegal. Saunders also said the U.S. anticipates a restoration of Arab sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza following the five-year period of autonomy.

Egyptian and Israeli delegates apparently got on well with each other, both in the Blair House talks and during informal meetings at the Madison Hotel, their common residence. But as the week passed, the Israelis became somewhat irritated that the U.S. was not being more even-handed, especially while the Blair House talks were going on. Thus, Dayan's semipublic com-

ments about trouble brewing were partly intended to warn the Carter Administration not to go too far in siding with the Egyptians. "They are getting all of Sinai," Dayan reportedly grumbled to Carter. "You would think they might at least say thank you." But he also seemed genuinely convinced that the peace talks should be upgraded to the heads-of-state level.

At week's end, with the negotiations in recess while the Egyptians and Israelis began to study a document that could end 30 years of war, Washington was hoping against hope that a political miracle had been achieved. Many problems remained, but the first step toward Middle East peace was being taken. ■

Sinai: Moonscape With a Future

Founded in the 6th century, St. Catherine's monastery sits at the foot of Mount Sinai, atop which, according to biblical tradition, the Lord gave Moses the Ten Commandments. In 1946 one adventurous visitor to this Greek Orthodox abbey, which then was 100 miles from the nearest town of any consequence, was shocked to learn that the monks had not yet heard of World War II. He was even more astounded to discover that some of them had never heard of World War I.

St. Catherine's is no longer quite so remote. Last week hundreds of Israeli tourists stormed the monastery and broke down the gate after the cloister's eleven frightened monks tried to lock them out. The tourists were there to celebrate Succot, a Jewish holiday commemorating the survival of the Children of Israel during their 40 years of wandering in the wilderness. The pilgrims apparently assumed that by this time next year the Sinai would again be under the control of Egypt, and they might be denied access to the site where, according to *Exodus*, God spoke to Moses from a burning bush.

For centuries before the Israelis captured the Sinai during the Six-Day War of 1967, the 24,000-sq.-mi., arrowhead-shaped peninsula (twice the size of Belgium) was pretty much a forgotten wasteland. As late as 1967, its population was only about 50,000, including 10,000 Bedouins and perhaps 40,000 Palestinians and Egyptians who lived in the town of El Arish near the Israeli border. The Egyptians, who have had a somewhat vaguely defined sovereignty over the area since 1906, developed some oilfields in the Sinai, but for the most part they preferred to preserve it as a buffer zone between themselves and the Israelis. To the Egyptian peasants, the region seemed a scorched, treeless moon-



Mt. Sinai and the Children of Israel



scape, ill-suited for settlement. They preferred the congested misery of their villages in the fertile Nile Valley.

Then came eleven years of Israeli occupation, and the desert began to bloom. The Israelis settled 4,500 people there, primarily in the towns of Yamit and Ofra and in 15 agricultural communities. They grew vegetables in Rafah and built resorts on the Gulf of Aqaba. They spent \$150 million on civilian enterprises and \$2 billion on military installations, including two big new airfields, two old ones, three early warning stations and about 1,000 miles of roads. Jerusalem continued to develop the Sinai even after the disengagement agreements of 1974 and 1975, under which the Israelis pulled back from the Suez Canal, the Egyptians reduced their forces in the area, and the Israelis returned the Ras Sudr and Abu Rudeis oilfields to Egyptian control.

The years of Israeli occupation of the peninsula have heightened the Egyptians' sense of loss. As a "last mission," President Anwar Sadat dreams of building a shrine on Mount Sinai at which Christians, Jews and Muslims can pray together. And now that Israel has agreed in principle to withdraw, Egyptian planners are busy drawing up ambitious schemes for transforming the Sinai into a rich national asset. In addition to oil exploration, mining and tourism, the government has plans for reclaiming 700,000 acres of land in the northwestern Sinai by piping in water from the Nile.

Why did the Egyptians not try harder to develop the Sinai before the Israelis seized it in 1967? Osman Ahmed Osman, the country's biggest building contractor, argues that the Aswan Dam has made new dreams possible. In the past, Osman claims, Egypt was in constant danger of running out of water in any given year and thus could not develop new areas. Now, the Egyptians believe, they have the water power to make the northwestern Sinai blossom like the Nile Valley.

World

RHODESIA

Pinning an Elusive Prime Minister

But a deal may be complicated by devastating raids

Diplomats in Washington and London who have dealt extensively with Rhodesian affairs agree on one thing at least: nailing wily Prime Minister Ian Smith to any deal is almost as hard as netting a rare African butterfly. Last week, at the conclusion of a 14-day U.S. tour aimed at promoting his "internal settlement" for the breakaway British colony, Smith apparently got pinned. U.S. and British officials announced that the Prime Minister and his three black colleagues on Rhodesia's governing Executive Council had agreed to their terms for an all-parties conference dealing with the country's

ister had refused to accept. The objectives agreed on last week cover essentially the same areas as the Anglo-American plan but Washington may have difficulty convincing the Patriotic Front of this.

Even as Smith was consenting to the conference, U.S. officials conceded that "a serious complication" made it very uncertain whether Nkomo and Mugabe—not to mention their allies in the five front-line states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana—would attend. While Smith was promoting the cause of his internal settlement in Houston, Texas, the Rhodesian armed forces carried out a

of the injured were young men of military age wearing green fatigue uniforms.

The raid was likely to cause friction between Nkomo and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. Kaunda has allowed 10,000 ZAPU guerrillas to use his country as a base against Rhodesia, but he has kept most of their weapons, including sizable shipments received from the Soviet Union within the past six weeks, under Zambian lock and key in an effort to prevent shootouts. So the ZAPU guerrillas were virtually helpless when surprised by the Rhodesian raiders. Only as the first bombers appeared over Zambia did Salisbury warn the Lusaka airport control tower to keep other planes away from the airspace around the camp.

Kaunda, who only reluctantly reopened his border with Rhodesia earlier this month to prevent Zambia's economic strangulation, has good reason to worry about hosting a restless ZAPU force better equipped than his own military. Still, the raid, the locks and the frustrated reactions of the ZAPU leadership will make existing tensions worse.

NAMIBIA

Buying Time

South Africa fends off a threat

For more than a decade, the United Nations has been trying to end South Africa's control over Namibia (South West Africa). For just as long, South Africa has tried to maintain its jurisdiction over the Venezuela-size territory that it has ruled since 1920 under a League of Nations mandate, which the U.N. lifted in 1966. In April, under prodding by the "Big Five" Western powers (the U.S., Britain, France, Canada and West Germany), the South Africans agreed to surrender sovereignty to a new Namibian government elected through U.N.-supervised voting.

Last month, however, retiring South African Prime Minister John Vorster abruptly reneged on the deal. In a move plainly calculated to guarantee a pro-South African regime in Namibia, Vorster announced that Pretoria would forge ahead with an "internal settlement." Last week, top foreign-policy makers of the Big Five, headed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, called on Vorster's hard-lining successor, Pieter W. Botha, with a harsh message: either go along with the West's independence plan or face U.N.-imposed economic sanctions.

That stern warning was delivered in sweetly reasonable tones. To avoid ruffling Botha, the U.S. delegation did not include U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, who is thoroughly detested by South Africa's white leaders. Vance delivered a personal message from Jimmy Carter im-

*In 1977, the U.N. Security Council imposed a mandatory embargo on arms shipments to South Africa that is still in effect.



Slain guerrilla lies beside Soviet machine gun at Mkushi following raid by Rhodesian forces

Smith gets pinned down, but a serious complication clouds the all-parties conference.

future. That conference—the basis of Anglo-American plans for a peaceful settlement—would also have to include leaders of the black nationalist Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who are Smith's bitter enemies.

Bending to U.S. and British pressure, Smith and the black council members accepted an American-proposed agenda for talks that would have five basic objectives. They are: 1) provisions for holding free and fair elections; 2) cease-fire arrangements; 3) agreement on a transitional administration to guide Rhodesia to true independence and majority rule; 4) the formation of a single army to serve Zimbabwe (the black nationalists' name for Rhodesia); and 5) a constitution that, among its basic principles, includes guarantees of individual rights.

But the clever Smith scored some points too. The talks are to be "without preconditions," a reference to aspects of the Anglo-American plan for settling the Rhodesian crisis, which the Prime Min-

devastating series of raids on military bases of Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) deep inside Zambia. In all, Salisbury claimed, its air and para-troop forces hit 12 different ZAPU camps and killed 1,500 guerrillas.

The biggest raid at Chikumbi, 14 miles north of Lusaka, caused political problems along with casualties. Flying out of the morning sun, Rhodesian fighter-bombers circled over Chikumbi for nearly 45 minutes. According to Nkomo, 226 men were killed and 629 were wounded in the attack on the base, which housed nearly 3,000 unarmed civilians as well as ZAPU fighters. Two hours later, Rhodesian forces struck another camp at Mkushi, northeast of Lusaka, killing at least 50 guerrillas.

Nkomo insisted that the Rhodesians had hit a refugee center for young, old and ill Zimbabweans at Chikumbi. "We even had some blind people there," he said after the raid. Medical teams in Lusaka who treated the casualties said most

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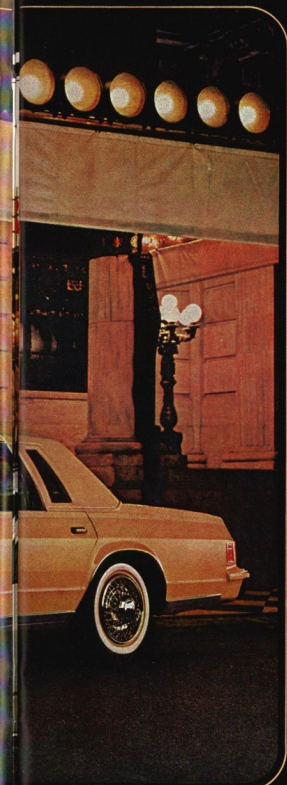


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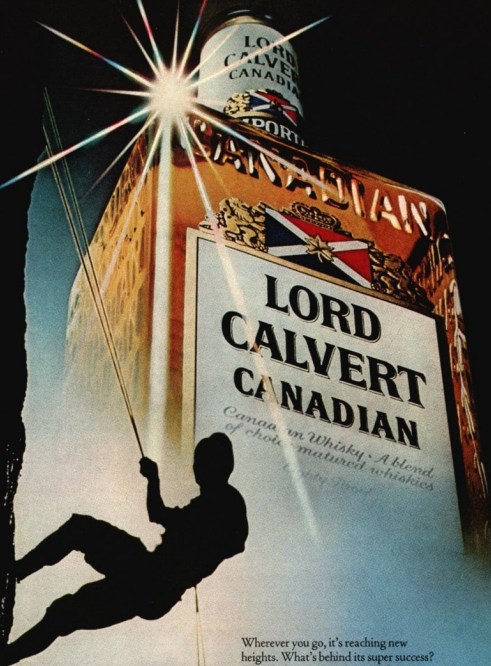
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World



Cyrus Vance and Pieter Botha in Pretoria
Stern warning in sweetly reasonable tones.

plying that the U.S. would tone down its harsh criticisms of South Africa's apartheid policy if Botha accepted the U.N. plan. Further underscoring the West's flexibility, the Big Five spokesmen agreed to a number of South African demands: a renegotiation of the size of the U.N. peace-keeping force that is to move into Namibia, and a continued South African monopoly on law enforcement. Botha declared that he "highly valued" Carter's message, but he also refused to back away from his plan for elections.

Pretoria's goal is to undercut the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO)—which has waged a guerrilla war against South Africa for the past twelve years—by staging elections in December, well before the U.N. force could be in place. Since SWAPO refuses to participate in such an election, the biracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which South Africa created and still dominates, would be virtually assured of victory. Third World nations regard such a voting arrangement as worthless—a view increasingly shared in the West. "You don't try to rig an election or rush it," said British Foreign Secretary David Owen. Botha's angry reply, reportedly delivered in a tense negotiating session: "Don't you try to lecture me about democracy."

When the mission ended, South Africa had at least bought some time for itself. Backing away from earlier threats that they would not oppose economic sanctions, the Big Five envoys now agreed that they would veto any such proposal put to the U.N. Security Council until Pretoria's internal settlement is proved beyond doubt to be a sham. The Western powers hope eventually to persuade South Africa to accept a U.N.-supervised vote that the Third World countries could also consider legitimate. But, as one Western diplomat ruefully admitted as he left Pretoria last week: "The talks have left us with one hell of a selling job."

BRAZIL

Slow, Gradual

A promise of more democracy

"A country of 120 million people cannot be ruled by a President chosen by a single man and ratified by a handful of others." So said Brazil's losing presidential candidate, Euler Bentes Monteiro, but he was wrong. To the surprise of no one, the country's electoral college—heavily weighted in favor of the pro-government Alliance for National Renewal (ARENA)—chose General João Baptista Figueiredo, 60, to succeed retiring President Ernesto Geisel for a six-year term beginning in March. The predictable vote was 355 for Figueiredo, vs. 226 for Monteiro, who represented the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), the country's only legal opposition party.

Figueiredo immediately extended—perhaps thrust was a better word—an olive branch toward those who had opposed his candidacy. "I will promote a political opening," Figueiredo told newsmen. "And if anyone opposes it, I will arrest them, break them. And I mean it." The statement was predictably hardened, coming as it did from Geisel's hand-picked successor—the fifth general designated to govern Brazil since a military junta ousted President João Goulart nearly 15 years ago. All the generals have been stern, but they have lately been disposed to give Brazilians a controlled measure of political freedom. Geisel, who described his country as a "relative democracy," ended newspaper censorship, limited the arrest and torture of dissidents, and permitted the formation of opposition.

Even though the election was fore-ordained and there was no direct popular vote, the new President-elect waged an active ten-month campaign to overcome a serious problem: he was relatively unknown. The son of a general, Figueiredo is a career officer who had been the shadowy director of Brazil's national intelligence service under Geisel. Figueiredo even hired a São Paulo advertising agency to improve his image. At their direction, he abandoned his customary tinted glasses for clear lenses, began to kiss babies and beauty queens and even submitted to a kindergarten interview session, during which he told one mite of his upcoming presidency: "I won't enjoy it at all. I promise you that." In what was intended as a jocular reference to his past service in the cavalry, Figueiredo allowed that he preferred "the smell of horses to the smell of people." He was dismayed when the remark was headlined across Brazil.

Figueiredo has promised "a slow and gradual" return to more democracy in Brazil—as long, it was clearly implied, as his countrymen continue to behave

themselves. That promise may be difficult to keep. Figueiredo has pledged to follow his predecessors' domestic and international policies—meaning, among other things, that there will be no drastic changes in the country's economic model.

Unfortunately for the President-elect, the bloom has vanished from the Brazilian boom. Largely because of heavy petroleum imports, the national debt has reached \$40 billion and inflation is running at 40% annually. A "cost of living" movement has collected more than 1 million signatures in São Paulo alone on a petition demanding price freezes and wage hikes. At the same time, there is a potentially dangerous split among the generals: many of them oppose any further liberalization and object to the fact that Geisel himself selected a successor instead of seeking a consensus.

Figueiredo's first big test will be the congressional elections next month; polls already indicate widespread protest support for the opposition MDB. In addition, as part of Geisel's political reforms, Figueiredo will be the first President to govern since 1968 without benefit of Institutional Act No. 5, which gave Brazil's chief executive the power to shut down an unruly congress and deprive citizens of their political rights. Thus the new Brazilian President could conceivably find himself facing a legislature controlled by the opposition—and, embarrassingly, Figueiredo would have no clear legal authority to do anything about it.



Figueiredo and wife at victory celebration
More freedom if Brazilians behave.

World

CANADA

Wipe-Out

Trudeau loses a mini-election

Prim Minister Pierre Trudeau celebrated his 59th birthday last week, with many unhappy returns. In a record-breaking 15 by-elections across the country—"mini-elections" in which nearly 1 million voters were involved—Trudeau's Liberals suffered a brutal whipping. The real target of the voters' wrath, clearly, was Trudeau himself.

Rarely, if ever, has a Canadian leader received such a repudiation outside of a general election. The Liberals, who had held seven of the seats that were speckled across seven of the country's ten provinces, managed to hold only two—both in the party's French-speaking redoubt of Quebec. Trudeau's party was completely wiped out in seven by-elections in English-speaking Ontario, where the next general election must be won. The country's chief opposition party, the Conservatives, won ten seats—including all but one of the Ontario constituencies. The Liberals' share of the popular vote dropped to 30.5%, vs. 43% in the 1974 national election. The opposition Conservatives, meanwhile, zoomed to 48.7%, from 35% in 1974.

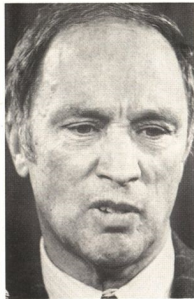
"It was a protest vote, but not only that," said one back-room Liberal pol. "It was a personal defeat for Trudeau." Canadians are hopping mad at the state of their economy after ten years of his party's rule. Inflation is running at a rate of 8.6% annually; unemployment, at 8.5%, is at the highest level since 1940; and the value of the Canadian dollar has plummeted from \$1.03 U.S. to a spindly 84¢ in the past 23 months. The federal government is running a deficit that is expected to reach at least \$11.8 billion this year, and Canadians, like many Americans, are worried about a bloated, overpaid federal bureaucracy.

After ten years in power, Trudeau also suffers from chronic overexposure. In 1976 his popularity soared, following the election of Separatist Premier René Lévesque in predominantly French-speaking Quebec. Anglophone Canadians then felt that Trudeau, a bilingual Quebecois from Montreal, was uniquely qualified to fight the breakaway movement in the country's largest province (pop. 6 million). Since then, Lévesque has cannily soft-pedaled his political line. As a result, the urgency of the separatist threat to Canada's 111-year-old confederation has worn off outside Quebec.

Canadians are increasingly conscious, however, of the Conservatives' Alberta-born leader, Joseph Clark, 39, as an acceptable alternative to Trudeau. Ridiculed by one Toronto paper as "Joe Who?" when he won the Tory leadership in 1976, Clark has a shrewd ability to capitalize on popular concerns. During the

by-election campaign he proposed new Canadian tax laws allowing partial deductions for property taxes and mortgage interest from federal income taxes. Despite his party's traditional inability to win votes in Quebec, Clark confidently declared last week: "The Conservatives alone can form a national government. The Liberals have lost any capacity to regain ground in English Canada."

The day after the by-elections, Clark appealed to Quebecois sensibilities by arranging for three Tory M.P.s from Canada's western provinces to address questions to Parliament in French. But, if the by-election results are any index, Canada could divide politically along linguistic lines, with the Liberals increasingly confined to Quebec while English-speaking Canada leans toward the Tories. Terrified by that prospect, some Liberal politicians have already begun to discuss the



Trudeau pondering by-election results

A protest vote and a personal defeat.

previously unthinkable prospect of replacing Trudeau. The most plausible alternative is Toronto's John Turner, 49, who served as Trudeau's Finance Minister until 1975, when he resigned over the Prime Minister's highly centralized style of government management.

Trudeau loyalists argue that a switch to Turner would lead to bitter, destructive feuds within the party. Beyond that, they suggest, the defectors fail to consider that the Prime Minister is at his combative best when cornered. Those reflexes were on display soon after Trudeau heard the by-election returns. Over lunch the next day, he firmly told a meeting of his party's national campaign committee that he had no intention whatsoever of stepping down while any threat of Quebec separatism remained. ■

DISASTERS

Flashback

A chilling plane crash report

On March 27, 1977, two Boeing 747s collided on the fog-shrouded runway of Los Rodeos Airport on Tenerife, the largest of Spain's Canary Islands. The disaster was the worst in aviation history, with a death toll of 583, including all aboard KLM's *Rhine River* and all but 61 people on Pan Am's *Clipper Victor*. Last week the Spanish government released the findings of an 18-month investigation of the crash. The verdict: KLM Captain Jacob Veldhuizen Van Zanten's decision to start his takeoff run without tower clearance was the "fundamental cause" of the accident.

The weather was dismal in Tenerife that day, with low-scudding clouds and fog sharply reducing visibility. From the western end of the strip, shrouded from the view of both the control tower and the KLM crew, Pan Am Captain Victor Grubbs was nosing his 747 through the mist toward the Dutch plane. Twice Grubbs radioed the tower, on a frequency shared by KLM, that he was still on the runway.

Before the tower had received those messages, KLM's Veldhuizen told his copilot to ask for takeoff clearance. Suddenly and inexplicably, Veldhuizen opened the throttles. Flustered, the copilot radioed the tower: "We are now at take-off." Since clearance had not been given, the tower assumed that KLM was simply at takeoff position and replied, "Standby... I will call you." That order coincided with a Pan Am message that the *Clipper* was still taxiing on the runway, but the information was garbled by an unexplained whistling sound.

In the rolling KLM jet, the flight engineer twice asked, "Is he [Pan Am] not clear then?" Emphatically, Veldhuizen replied, "Yes." His KLM plane hurtled down the runway. Suddenly the Pan Am 747 loomed ahead. It was too late: the KLM jumbo smashed into the *Clipper*.

How could a veteran pilot like Veldhuizen have made such a drastic mistake? Harried by an already lengthy delay on Tenerife, the study speculated, he may have rushed his takeoff to avoid violating a KLM rule against crew overtime. Erratic weather conditions may also have pressed him. The radio "whistle" could have blipped out some essential communications, and imprecise language, by both tower and KLM crew, may have confused matters even further.

The Dutch Aviation Service, a government agency, promptly described the Tenerife report as "very one-sided" and promised to publish its own analysis. Meanwhile, liability questions in the crash are still being settled: insurers have already paid out \$50 million and 89 cases are pending. ■



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World Chess Champion Anatoli Karpov (right) and his ultimate weapon, Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar

SOVIET UNION

Checkmate in Baguio City

Karpov wins despite Korchnoi's complaints

Chess, for the Soviet Union, is not just a game; it is a psychological weapon in Communism's cultural struggle with the West. Thus when World Champion Anatoli Karpov, 27, squared off against flamboyant Russian Defector Victor Korchnoi, 47, for the title and \$550,000 in prizes at the remote Philippine resort of Baguio City three months ago, the Soviet chess establishment took no unnecessary risks. To give advice, they provided Karpov with a cadre of talented seconds. To ensure his privacy, they dispatched a crew of grim-faced security men, led by a cigar-chomping ex-KGB prosecutor. As its ultimate weapon, Moscow also sent along Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar, a neuropsychologist who is reputedly an expert in hypnosis.

Korchnoi's retinue was equally diverse. It included two young chess experts from England, an Austrian woman who reportedly had spent ten years in a Siberian prison after being convicted of spying for the U.S., and a young Belgian, known only as "Rasputin," whose job was to ward off Zoukhar's "evil eye." A former Soviet grand master who defected to the West two years ago, leaving his wife and son behind, Korchnoi was prepared for all of Moscow's ploys. So unnerving was the prospect of a Korchnoi victory to the Soviet press that it avoided mentioning him by name, referring whenever possible to "that traitor" or "the challenger."

According to International Chess Federation rules, the winner would be the first man to win six games (draws did not count). In the end, Karpov & Co. eked out a narrow six-to-five victory in the arduous 32-game match, fending off a spectacular late comeback by Korchnoi. The games themselves were unimpressive. Karpov stuck to the cautious approach that some commentators have dubbed "the boa constrictor" style; Korchnoi, taking far more risks, repeatedly ran into time trouble by nearly failing to make the required 40 moves in the first 2½ hours of play. "There was not a single game worth remembering," lamented England's international master Harry Golembeck. "It's a disgrace to chess."

The match had hardly begun when Korchnoi accused Karpov's assistants of sending the champion coded instructions inside snacks that he nibbled at during games. Complained Korchnoi: "A yogurt after 20 moves could mean 'We instruct you to decline a draw,' or a dish of marinated quails' eggs could mean 'Play knight to knight five at once.'" Thereafter, officials limited the champion's snacks to a single flavor of yogurt.

During early games, Karpov's neuropsychologist Zoukhar had sat in the front row of Baguio City's new amphitheater, staring disconcertingly at the challenger. After Korchnoi demanded that the doctor be expelled for trying to "hypnotize" him from a distance, officials ordered Zoukhar to sit in the back of the hall. To little avail. After 17 games, Karpov had built up a commanding 4-to-1 lead.

On one disastrous Sunday, Korchnoi lost twice to Karpov in the space of an hour. The anguished challenger fled to Manila, where he encountered Steven Michael Dwyer and Victoria Sheppard, members of Ananda Marga, a yoga-practicing Indian sect. The two young Americans were out on bail, appealing a conviction for stabbing an Indian embassy official. Korchnoi struck up a friendship with the saffron-robed duo, who prescribed yoga exercises, including headstands, as a remedy for his tension. Back in Baguio City, with the yoga experts in tow, Korchnoi mounted a surprising offensive, winning four of the next 14 games, to even the score at five games apiece. Karpov's aides demanded that the "terrorist-criminals" be expelled from the city, and match officials complied.

As the decisive game got under way last week, the spooky Dr. Zoukhar walked boldly to the front of the hall, fixing an unblinking gaze in Korchnoi's direction. Although he did not seem to notice Zoukhar, the challenger began to play badly once again; after 5 hours and 40 moves, he sealed his last play and rose from the table, a beaten man.

Next day, Korchnoi declined to sign his game card as a protest against the "in-



Korchnoi practicing under gaze of yogi

"It was a disgrace to chess."

tolerable conditions under which the games have been played." Karpov dutifully credited the "support of the Soviet people" for his victory. With his \$350,000 winner's share of the purse (part of which will flow into the Soviet treasury), he can now relax with the chauffeured Mercedes, apartments in Moscow and Leningrad and other luxuries his chess title affords him. But he may soon face another ordeal: Bobby Fischer, who failed to defend the championship in 1975 after whomping Soviet Boris Spassky, was in Belgrade, reportedly looking for a tune-up match in preparation for challenging Karpov. ■

COMMUNISTS

Attacking China

Moscow blows hot while Peking stays cool

"The Kremlin has just discovered that the world is round," confides one Soviet bureaucrat to another. "How's that?" asks his puzzled colleague. Answer: "All that garbage we've been throwing at the West has finally come back to us from the East."

That pointed little joke reflects the growing alarm in Moscow about China's current global diplomatic offensive, which the Kremlin regards as part of a Peking plan for world domination. In the past three months the decibel level of Moscow's attacks on China has risen to ear-splitting volume, all but drowning out the

World

Soviet press's ritual critiques of Western warmongering and imperialism.

"There is peace on his face but malice in his heart." That was how *Pravda* characterized Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, whose state visits to Yugoslavia and Rumania last summer sparked the current round of denunciations. Last week the Soviet defense ministry newspaper *Red Star* declared that "Mao's heirs continue talking about the inevitability of another world war in order to justify extremely dangerous practical actions, namely, Peking's persistent efforts to stop the process of détente." *Red Star* expressed horror at "China's worship, close to religious ecstasy, of the god of war."

Behind these expressions of outrage are fears in Moscow that Peking may purchase up to \$10 billion worth of arms from Western Europe, including antitank and anti-aircraft weapons that could be used to resist a Soviet invasion. When Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua flew to London this month for talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Moscow assumed Huang was on an arms-buying expedition. Said Tass: "Those in Britain who are inclined to encourage Peking's aggressive militarism ought not to forget that no rifle has yet been invented which can fire in only one direction."

In addition, the 22.5 million Overseas Chinese are being used as Peking's secret weapons, Tass alleges. According to one dispatch, they are being deployed by Peking as a "fifth column to undermine security and public order in Burma, Malaysia and the Philippines." (Though most of the insurgents in Malaysia are ethnic Chinese, there is little evidence that they are acting under Peking's orders.) The Tokyo-Peking friendship treaty, signed last August to the dismay of Moscow, has been interpreted by *Pravda* as a diabolical device by China "to force Japan onto the path of its preparations for a third world war." Says the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*: "China is striving to subordinate the African states to its dictates," in hopes of using thinly populated areas of the continent to resettle its excess population.

China's domestic policies have not been spared. Says the Soviet ideological journal *Kommunist*, China is wracked by "general social disorder, economic chaos and discontent." Tass charged that the Chinese people have suffered "a sharp drop in living standards, while millions have been repressed or exiled." The news agency also accuses Peking of grossly favoring the Han Chinese majority while mistreating its ethnic minorities.

By comparison, Peking has remained cool and laconic in the face of Moscow's heated fulminations. Said the *People's Daily*: "Let the wind blow and the waves beat. No amount of abuse and vituperation from the Kremlin can hinder the advance of the Chinese people." That is exactly what the Russians are afraid of. ■

FRANCE

The Revolution of 1980

A new novel predicts a Giscard-Socialist alliance

It is late spring in 1980. Throughout France, unemployed workers stage factory sit-ins. Thousands of squatters move into unoccupied buildings. Corsica and Brittany are veritable battlegrounds as separatists intensify terrorist campaigns. The unrest stems from widespread disenchantment with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's economic policy, which has produced record levels of inflation and unemployment. At 2 a.m. on May 20, a telephone rings in the Élysée Palace. "This is not a joke," says a stern voice. "Please warn the President that if by 6 a.m. he has not freed the Corsican and Breton fighters arrested on Giscard's orders, we will be forced to take action."



Pseudonymous Author André Bercoff

"I'm not saying it will happen this way."

rested two days ago, we will blow up the Eiffel Tower."

Thus begins a new novel called *The Revolution of 1980*. Its bestselling author is the pseudonymous "Philippe de Commines," whose cleverly futuristic *The 180 Days of Mitterrand* last year foreshadowed the rupture in the Socialist-Communist alliance. In Commine's new work, Giscard refuses to give in; at 6 a.m. three SAM II missiles transform the Eiffel Tower into a hulk of twisted steel. Responsibility is claimed by a terrorist group that calls itself Society Against the State. To restore his government's credibility, the President tries a dramatic gesture: he appoints Michel Rocard, a charismatic economist who is currently challenging François Mitterrand for leadership of the Socialist Party, as Premier. Rocard, however, exacts a price. During a secret meeting with Giscard, he warns: "I am not

one of those leftists who, once in power, adopt the policies of the right."

Although Gaullists and Communists join forces to vote no, a narrow majority in the National Assembly approves Rocard's request to rule by decree for six months. Drastic reforms are instituted almost instantly. Rocard does not nationalize vast sectors of industry, as the 1972 Socialist-Communist "common program" calls for. Instead, all stock in private companies is converted to bonds, and shareholders are guaranteed 15% of profits; but corporate control passes to the workers. France's Paris-centered government is decentralized with the creation of new regional assemblies with broad local powers, including taxation. Welfare benefits are increased. To encourage public transportation, the Métro becomes free and the price of gasoline rises to \$7.20 a gallon. All high school graduates are required to work for two years before attending university.

"Expect less from government and more from yourselves," Rocard exhorts the citizenry in launching what an awed U.S. visitor—California's Jerry Brown—hails as "the New French Revolution."

Publication of *The 180 Days of Mitterrand* triggered considerable speculation about its author. Giscard supporters, noting the intimate descriptions of Mitterrand's well-sheltered life, argued that the author had to be a confidant of the Socialist leader. Many Socialists, however, suspected that one of the President's men—possibly Giscard himself—wrote the novel to point up ideological divisions within the Socialist-Communist alliance. Philippe de Commine is actually André Bercoff, 37, a former cultural editor of the newsmagazine *L'Express*. Seven earlier books published under his own name do not deal with French politics.

The Revolution of 1980, says Bercoff, a moderate socialist, "represents my idea of the changes that are necessary in French society. I'm not saying it will happen this way. In fact, I'm sure it won't. All I'm saying is that if there is no broadening of French society at the expense of centralized power, there will be trouble."

Rocard has glanced at Bercoff's new novel but refuses any comment. The Élysée has also remained silent, though the President's office ordered ten copies. Giscard no doubt would like to know if Rocard's Rocard ends up running against him for President. Alas, *The Revolution of 1980* leaves that question unresolved—perhaps because it would make a fine theme for a sequel. ■

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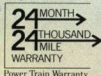
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World

ANDORRA

Septicentennial for a Ministate

Problems and prosperity in a landlocked principality

Amidst cries of "Long live Andorra!" many of the 8,000 natives of the landlocked principality in the Pyrenees converged upon their capital last week. The occasion: their country's 700th birthday. While the blue, yellow and red national flag waved from bunting-bedecked windows and balconies, citizens crowded into the ancient Plaza of the Prince of Benlloch to hail the arrival of Andorra's two sovereign Princes. It was their first meeting ever on Andorran soil, and a cordial

dal Prince seeking tribute. He held out the promise of a new French- and Andorran-financed highway to be cut through the mountain passes between the two countries. He also spoke earnestly, though vaguely, of the need to "create conditions for more effective management and responsible participation of the Andorran people in the affairs of their country." That raised hopes among Andorrans that their co-Princes may ultimately be willing to grant them more self-rule. Andor-

did white peaks of the Pyrenees beyond. Cutting through the capital city is a gaudy strip of neon, glass and concrete, featuring gilt-balconied hotels, high-rise department stores and a six-story cemetery with burial vaults and showcases of floral tributes stacked atop one another.

The boom has brought record prosperity to Andorrans, but it has also attracted an unwelcome influx of foreigners eager to cash in. Many native Andorrans feel that their identity is threatened by the 16,000 Spanish and 2,000 French residents of the principality. Attempts to strictly limit immigration and discourage foreign speculators have failed. A law prohibiting Andorrans from selling their land to outsiders has been circumvented by so-



President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Bishop of Urgel at anniversary festivities

A cordial though somewhat subdued salute to the co-Princes' first meeting in Andorra.

though somewhat subdued salute was given Andorra's rulers by the local militia. They fired powder-loaded hunting rifles, since the country has no standing army and hence no cannons.

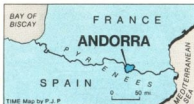
The principal actors in that anachronistic tableau, Andorra's co-Princes, are France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, Joan Martí Alanís. Their co-sovereignty over Andorra dates back to 1278, when their predecessors, the Count de Foix and the Urgel bishop, settled a dispute over who owned the 190 sq. mi. territory by agreeing to rule it in tandem. The Spanish title of co-Prince was handed down in a direct line to the present bishop, while on the French side it passed to the Kings of Navarre, then to Napoleon, and ultimately to Presidents of the French republic. Andorrans annually pay token tribute to their co-Princes. In even-numbered years the bishop gets \$12, plus six hams, six chickens and six cheeses. In odd-numbered years the French President gets \$460, but no victuals.

In a speech in the plaza before the festivities, Giscard sounded more like a modern politician soliciting votes than a feu-

rans point with pride to the fact that their 559-year-old parliament is one of the oldest in Europe, and they increasingly resent the power the co-Princes' official delegates in Andorra have over their affairs.

Andorra's most compelling problems, however, spring from too rapid modernization and runaway growth. For centuries, the principality's hardy Catalan-speaking mountaineers tended their sheep and their meager crops in peaceful isolation from the wars and social turmoil that shaped the rest of Europe. Change came swiftly when Andorra established itself in the mid-'60s as a major duty-free area offering such irresistible bargains as gasoline and Chivas Regal at a fraction of their prices in Paris or Madrid.

Thus lured, thousands of foreign tourists now set out for Andorra every weekend, causing monumental traffic jams along the narrow winding roads that lead to the tax haven. Once picturesque towns and villages have been despoiled by advertising. Posters of Johnnie Walker and the Marlboro man adorn the walls of roadside buildings, and billboards displaying the Ron Negrita girl under a palm tree contrast improbably with the splen-



New construction in the principality

called *prête-noms* (name lenders), who lease their surnames to foreigners for use in property sales.

Despite these grievances against their giant neighbors to the north and south, Andorrans are unlikely to seek complete independence as they enter their third century as subjects of the co-Princes. Said one Andorran shopkeeper last week: "It's as it says in our national anthem: 'Faithful and free I wish to live, with my Princes as my protectors.'"

Press

Fallout from the Farber Case

A blizzard of subpoenas has reporters chilled

Not many of the journalists, civil libertarians and other citizens who have rallied to the cause of jailed New York Times Reporter Myron Farber have ever heard of Joe Pennington. But Pennington is facing a 60-day jail term for refusing to reveal his source in a murder case he covered last year for Wichita, Kans.' KAKE-TV—the same principled stand that put Farber behind bars.*

Pennington is one of dozens of unsung Farbers around the country whose notes have been subpoenaed by prosecutors or defense attorneys in the wake of the Times incident. No one can say how

of prosecutors. There's been a flood."

The flood did not actually begin with Farber, but with the Supreme Court's 1972 ruling in *Branzburg vs. Hayes* that reporters could be compelled to testify before grand juries. Many journalists argue that *Branzburg* and a few later decisions are proof of a growing judicial—and perhaps public—hostility toward the press, and fear that prosecutors and defense attorneys are exploiting that mood.

Yet there is evidence on the other side as well. One of the year's most widely denounced Supreme Court rulings—*Zurcher vs. Stanford Daily*—which authorized

rather go to jail than hand over their notes. Former Sacramento Union Reporter John Hammarley was cited for contempt last July after refusing to surrender tapes and notes of conversations he had with a witness in a Sacramento murder trial. Hammarley, who now works for the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, says he is prepared to go to prison if he loses on appeal. So is Wichita's Joe Pennington, who now works for KPXX-TV in San Francisco and is appealing his contempt citation to the Supreme Court.

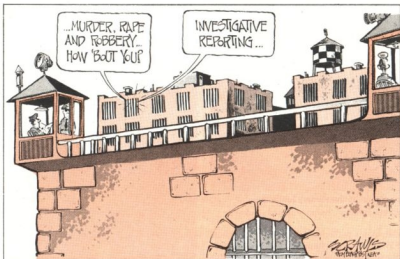
Some publishers lack the funds to fight a subpoena to the last appeal; others find that to be pointless. After Palm Beach Post Photographer John Lopinot's never-published pictures of an open-heart operation were subpoenaed in connection with a malpractice suit, the paper eventually agreed to hand them over. "I preferred to fight it," laments Lopinot. "They felt they couldn't win the case."

Sometimes there is a very good reason for turning over notes or photographs: a defendant's freedom or very life may hang in the balance. "The press does not have a paramount privilege that transcends all other rights," asserts James Thomson, curator of the Neiman Foundation. Argues New York Times Columnist Anthony Lewis: "The press tends to forget that defendants have rights too."

Even journalists who agree with that view are concerned that the recent blizzard of subpoenas will have a chilling effect on confidential sources. "They'll dry up," predicts Traverse City, Mich., *Record-Eagle* Managing Editor John Kinney, whose appeal of an order to produce notes of an interview with a murder suspect was rejected last week by a state court. Indeed, Boston *Globe* Executive Editor Robert Healy tells of a confidential source who had promised to help a *Globe* reporter with a story on questionable fund-raising activities; the source backed out for fear that the reporter's notes would later be seized.

Will sources really dry up? Michigan Law Professor Vincent Blasi surveyed 975 journalists in 1971 and found they believed that tipsters with an ax to grind would come forward even if they could not be promised anonymity. But Blasi also found that the reporters thought secondary sources useful for verifying a tipster's allegations might be intimidated.

Even if sources are not frightened by the threat of subpoenas—or of newsroom searches—some journalists are. The St. Petersburg *Times* routinely destroys all its staff photographers' negatives except those of published photos. Palm Beach Post Reporter John Purnell says he may start shredding his notes to keep them out of the hands of prying prosecutors and defense attorneys. He advises colleagues: "Get yourself a safe-deposit box and put it in your mother's name."



many of the subpoenas were directly inspired by that widely publicized case, but the number appears to have risen dramatically. The Washington-based Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, which is looking into at least 29 cases involving journalists who have been subpoenaed in the past 18 months, notes that new cases are coming in at the rate of 100 to 125 a year. In many instances, the subpoenas are being issued despite state "shield" laws that are supposed to protect reporters from such depredations. "There are so many confidentiality cases pending now that we just can't keep track of them all," says Jack Landau, the committee's director. Adds Don H. Pace, an Ohio lawyer with a number of newspaper clients: "It's as if somebody suggested this approach at a meeting

some police searches of newsrooms, has apparently not touched off the feared wave of such raids. In addition, a Gallup poll this month indicates that Americans support a reporter's right to protect confidential sources by a margin of 3 to 1, more than in similar surveys in 1972 and 1973. Still, more and more lawyers are using subpoenas of reporters as gambits in criminal trials. "They may even think they have to," says Floyd Abrams, the Times attorney representing Farber.

Some reporters have agreed to turn over their notes after subpoenas were redrawn to demand only pertinent information or to ensure that sources remained confidential. Reporter Robert Andrews of the Syracuse *Post-Standard* at first refused a judge's request to disclose his sources for an inquiry into local corruption, but agreed to testify when the judge said he did not have to divulge the name of his only confidential source.

But many journalists say they would

*Farber is serving an indefinite jail sentence for refusing to surrender his files on a New Jersey murder case. His Times lawyers have asked the Supreme Court for a hearing on the subpoena's merits, which the lower courts have never considered.

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Energy

Soviets Go Atomaya Energiya

They look to nukes for more and more power

The future of nuclear power is an issue that bedevils America and excites the Soviet Union. While perfervid demonstrators, dallying bureaucrats and well-paid lawyers are holding back the development of U.S. atomic power, the U.S.S.R. is moving ahead rapidly with its own nuclear programs. TIME Correspondent Peter Stoler recently spent two weeks visiting Soviet nuclear installations and filed this report:

MAY THE ATOM BE A WORKER, NOT A SOLDIER is spelled out in foot-high Cyrillic letters on a wall just inside the main gate of the huge nuclear power complex at Novovoronezh. The slogan seems at first to be no different from the exhortations that decorate buildings throughout the U.S.S.R. Unlike many of the others, however, the slogan at Novovoronezh, some 300 miles south of Moscow, reflects as much realism as rhetoric. The Soviet Union is by no means ready to beat all of its nuclear swords into plowshares. But it is moving vigorously to put the atom to work as a civilian.

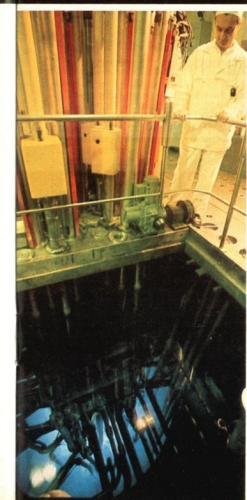
Hampered by an inefficient industrial system and a ponderous bureaucracy, Soviet nuclear development is still years behind that of the U.S. and Western European countries. Still, the Soviets, caught between increasing demands for energy and declining supplies of fossil fuels, are catching up. They are not only expanding their use of established nuclear technologies and plants but, with a speed sure to cause concern on the western side of the Iron Curtain, they are moving into new—and not wholly proven—ways of harnessing the atom.

Their decision, Soviet energy experts told a group of U.S. journalists visiting their power plants and physics laboratories, has not been taken casually. As they see it, the U.S.S.R. has no choice. Though the country's coal reserves are the world's largest, they lie mostly in Siberia. Mining this coal is costly; transporting it thousands of miles to the main cities is difficult; burning it in large amounts will cause environmental problems. Oil is not the answer either; the U.S.S.R. is so des-

perate for hard currency that it sells much of its oil abroad. It is also running low and has resorted to costly tertiary recovery methods in some of its fields. Solar energy, which Americans hope eventually will ease their energy problems, is not taken seriously by Soviet scientists, who, for the most part, seem not only highly competent but almost aggressively realistic. Explains Academician Alexander Sheindlin, director of the Soviet Union's High Temperature Institute: "The U.S.S.R. is a northern country. We cannot rely on the sun for energy."

The Soviets are trying to improve the efficiency of their coal and natural gas power plants through magnetohydrodynamics, or the use of powerful magnets to help generate electricity. In the process, a current-conducting plasma, or superheated gas, is passed through a powerful magnetic field that heats it even further, and then is used to generate steam to drive a turbine.

The U.S.S.R. opened its first MHD



plant, an experimental 200-kw installation only a few hundred yards from the Kremlin, back in 1963. It has since been joined by a larger plant at Sheindlin's institute on the outskirts of Moscow. Using a 40-ton magnet built by Argonne National Laboratory and lent by American scientists eager to test its properties, the impressive new plant generates 100,000 kw of electricity. Scientists at the institute say the plant has convinced them that MHD can make a significant contribution to Soviet energy.

Sheindlin and his colleagues predict that by the year 2000 the U.S.S.R. could have up to 20 MHD plants generating up to 2,000 Mw each of electricity, or enough to supply the needs of around 20 million people. But, with the pragmatism that seems to characterize Soviet energy policy, they acknowledge that even if their hopes are realized, MHD would provide but a fraction—no more than about 7%—of the Soviet Union's power. The major share, they conceded, will have to come from nukes.

ed to do no more than equal the temperatures already attained at Princeton. "I think Princeton will achieve the first real fusion reaction," says Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the Kurchatov's Plasma Physics Division. "But I do not think this will happen tomorrow."

Until it does happen, the Soviets plan to increase their use of more conventional nuclear plants. At present, the U.S.S.R. gets only about 2% of its electricity from nukes, vs. about 13% for the U.S. But the Soviets hope to increase their figure quickly. The Kremlin's 1975 five-year plan committed the U.S.S.R. to build enough nukes to generate between 13,000 and 14,000 Mw, or about 8% of its electric power, and to derive much more of its electricity and home heat from the atom by the year 2000.

There is a long way to go before the Soviets can meet this goal. The U.S.S.R. switched on the world's first atomic power plant at the Institute of Physics at Ob-



Clockwise from above: huge control room at Novovoronezh nuclear power station; technician viewing blue radiation glow in reactor at Moscow's Kurchatov Institute; 300-ft.-tall reactor cooling towers, girded by red warning lights, pouring steam into the Soviet night sky at Novovoronezh

Like the U.S., the U.S.S.R. is counting on thermonuclear fusion, which is cleaner and safer than fission, as the long-term answer to its power needs. But the scientific problems confronting both countries are enormous. Fusion—in which atoms are joined rather than split to produce energy—can take place only when a plasma made from hydrogen gas is confined, generally by a magnetic field, and then heated to tremendous temperatures. At present, concede physicists at Moscow's Kurchatov Institute, researchers at Princeton University are leading in the fusion race, having created temperatures of 60 million degrees Celsius. And, say the Soviets, the U.S. is likely to retain this edge for a while. Even when planned modifications are completed, the Kurchatov's T-10 fusion reactor is expect-

ed to do no more than equal the temperatures already attained at Princeton. "I think Princeton will achieve the first real fusion reaction," says Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the Kurchatov's Plasma Physics Division. "But I do not think this will happen tomorrow."

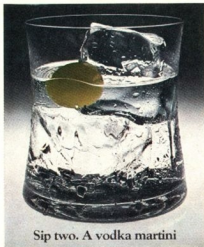
Most of the reactors now in use and under construction are uranium and graphite devices of a type long since phased out in the West. Soviet industry cannot produce more modern pressurized water reactors fast enough. A huge nuclear components plant scheduled for completion at Volgodonsk is far behind schedule and is an obvious source of embarrassment to Soviet power planners.

The Soviets are going nuclear quickly. They now have four pressurized water reactors, with a rated total capacity of 1,440 Mw, on line at Novovoronezh. A fifth, designed to produce 1,000 Mw, is under construction, and several

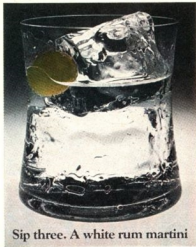
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Energy

more 1,000-Mw plants are planned.

Also in the works is a major expansion of the breeder reactor program, which has been stalled in the U.S. because of questions about reactor safety and concern over the breeder's role in the production—and proliferation—of plutonium, a highly toxic substance that can be used in weapons. The Soviets have a breeder reactor, which is used both to generate electricity and to desalinate water, on line at the Caspian Sea port of Shevchenko. They have a 600,000-kw breeder under construction near Beloyarsk in the Urals. They plan to build even more of these reactors, which, to the joy of power planners and the dismay of many others, produce more plutonium than they consume. Indeed, Mikhail Troyanov, a well-respected and tough-minded physicist

blue radiation glow that emanated from its fuel rods. While the radiation itself was under water and posed no hazard, a dropped camera or notebook, not to mention a reporter who might have fallen into the pool, could have contaminated the reactor and forced its shutdown.

The energy authorities say that the Soviet public shares their confidence in nuclear power. Vitaly K. Sedov, director of the Novovoronezh nuclear power station, even claims with a straight face that his country has never been bothered by anti-nuclear demonstrations like those that have besieged nukes in the U.S.

The Soviets, of course, are making

rooms of many Soviet nuclear power plants look like sets from the 1930s science-fiction film *Things to Come*, and bear only a passing resemblance to the all-electronic control rooms from which engineers run, say, American or German plants. One of the main switches for the reactor at Obninsk is a double-pole, single-throw knife switch, a device that now turns up in the U.S. only in the laboratory scenes of Frankenstein movies. The Soviets' computer technology is many generations behind that of the West. Their turbines have been plagued with problems and often break down, forcing nuclear plants to operate under capacity.

The combination of lagging technology and overdue interest in safety will probably prevent the U.S.S.R. from meeting its 1980 goals for nuclear power. But



Fusion Researcher Boris Kadomtsev

who serves as deputy director of the Obninsk laboratory, predicts that after 1990 breeders will be the backbone of the Soviet energy system. Says he: "I don't see any difficulties in going to plutonium."

In fact, Soviet scientists envision few of the problems that concern even pro-nuclear Americans. Most feel that their present system for handling low-level radioactive wastes provides ample protection. They are cooled off by storage in on-site "swimming pools" for three years, then shipped to a reprocessing plant where their radiation is reduced even further, and finally they are pumped into deep wells. The scientists also insist that their country's method of disposing of highly radioactive wastes, which are also stored underground, is adequate. They figure that Americans worry too much about waste.

Soviet scientists insist that nuclear reactors are safer than other types of power plants and claim that many of the safety devices accepted as essential in the West are unnecessary. Their attitude can be unsettling to those who assume that even the best reactors must be treated with respect. At the Kurchatov, for example, scientists seemed blissfully unconcerned as visiting journalists leaned against flimsy railings to gaze down into an open experimental pool reactor and marvel at the



Soviet Academician Alexander Sheindlin



Novovoronezh Plant Director Vitaly Sedov

A realism about power problems.

some concessions to safety. In the past, their reactors have been built without the huge, thick concrete containment structures that enclose nuclear plants in the U.S. and elsewhere in the West because, says Yuri Svintsev, director of the Kurchatov Institute's nuclear safety laboratory, "the plants are so safe." But no longer. The No. 5 reactor now under construction at Novovoronezh is being built with a towering concrete container; other new Soviet nukes are expected to have the same feature.

What these plants will not have is the up-to-date instruments and equipment common to Western nukes. The control



Nuclear Safety Expert Yuri Svintsev

these problems have not yet—and do not seem likely to—hurt the Soviets' accelerating campaign to sell their nukes abroad. Offering long-term financing and a package plan under which they supply the fuel and take back the waste, the Soviets already have helped the Finns build a \$250 million power plant around a 440-Mw Soviet-built reactor similar to one of those at Novovoronezh. The reactor, which the satisfied Finns have facetiously labeled "Eastinghouse," is the first the Soviets have sold outside the U.S.S.R. Libya has agreed to buy a similar nuclear power plant, and the Soviets hope to sell additional installations and fuel-processing services to other developing nations.

The Kremlin's nuclear push could help close the gap that now separates the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union has a long way to go before it realizes its dream of self-sufficiency and becomes a net exporter of energy. But it need not go very far to dominate the international market in nuclear reactors and power plants. The U.S. nuclear industry is virtually barred from this market by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act and uncertainties about American attitudes toward the atom. Soviet atomic exports face no such obstacles. By the time the U.S. decides to go nuclear, the U.S.S.R. may already be almost there. ■

Sport



Before the game, the rookie pro coach stands at attention with his Cardinals

Testing the Velvet Hammer

Bud Wilkinson returns to football—and trouble

Senior Editor James D. Atwater first met Bud Wilkinson when he was still coaching at Oklahoma, completing his legendary record of 145 victories against just 29 defeats and four ties. The two men wrote a book on physical fitness, and later Wilkinson, then a prominent Republican, made Democrat Atwater his deputy on the staff of the Nixon White House. Like most people who know Wilkinson well, Atwater was not surprised when his friend decided, after 15 years, to return to coaching with the St. Louis Cardinals. Last week Atwater took a close look at the onetime college wonder to see how he was standing up to the harshest kind of introduction to the pros: a losing streak that began on opening day.

In a way, the scene in the locker room before the Dallas game summed up Wilkinson's approach to football. He did not raise his voice—he seldom does, or needs to—but he held the attention of the Cardinals. Wilkinson was not talking about pass patterns or defensive alignments; he was describing, with unabashed and unaffected emotion, a time 25 years in the future when the players would be remembering this game. You are going to wish you were back here, he told them, and you had a chance to put it all on the line in an afternoon—to test yourself against the best. "That's the kind of emotional impact football will have on your life," said Wilkinson.

The Cards played as well as they could against the Super Bowl champions, and they had an afternoon they should remember with pride a quarter of a century from now. They outgained and outmuscled Dallas, but they were hounded by the

kinds of mistakes and bad luck that have plagued them all season. Eventually the Cards lost in overtime 24-21 and stretched their losing streak to seven.

During the game, Wilkinson looked far younger than his 62 years, erect and athletic. As he took off his coat and coached in his shirtsleeves (collar buttoned, tie neatly in place), the decades slipped away, and I suddenly remembered sports-page pictures of a generation ago, when he was cheering on Oklahoma to that remarkable record.

But Wilkinson looked his age when he let in the press after praising his men for the game they had played. His face was drawn, his eyes were red, and his voice was very soft and tightly controlled—always a danger sign with him. Then Dallas Defensive Line Coach Ernie Stautner dropped by. "You guys deserve a lot more than you've been getting," he said, and Wilkinson's face brightened briefly.

He had had no idea, of course, that it would be as bad as this, but Wilkinson knew he would have his troubles when he took the job. He inherited a team that had won 42 and lost 27 in the previous five years, a winner but a peculiarly brittle one with a tendency to snap around play-off time. Many of the regulars were also feuding with Owner Bill Bidwill, whom they accused of penny pinching. Terry Metcalf, the team's star running back and its sole threat to the outside, had played out his option and gone off to the Toronto Argonauts.

The Cardinals were also hard hit by injuries, but Wilkinson's main problem was to prove himself to players who knew of him only as a legend and who wondered if he had been left behind by the game. Wilkinson quickly banished fears that he was obsolete, as I knew he would. College coaches around the country—Bear Bryant of Alabama, Duffy Daugherty of Michigan State, Darrell Royal of Texas—used to call him on Monday morning to talk

over the glory and the agony of the previous Saturday afternoon. Wilkinson had also conducted coaching clinics with Daugherty, and he had been ABC's expert TV commentator on college football from 1965 to 1976. He had kept in close touch with the game. One of his first moves in St. Louis was to install the basic 3-4 defense used by many pro teams. He knew it well, and for good reason: he had invented its prototype at Oklahoma.

Wilkinson also had to prove that he could communicate with a breed of player far different from the arrow-straight, eager-to-please and crewcut young man he had marshaled at Oklahoma. In years, at least, the generation gap was very wide indeed. End Dave Stief, who was born eleven years after the end of World War II, was startled whenever Wilkinson began reminiscing about his days on a carrier in the South Pacific:

it all seemed so long ago. Yet Wilkinson had no trouble joining in the team's revelry. He adroitly managed to get through the initiation ordeal known as the "Cardinal puff," in which the new-

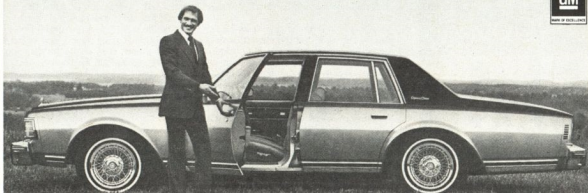


Living vibrantly



One for the Book

Never ones to do things the easy way—when difficult or dramatic means are available, the New York Yankees completed their season of miracle comebacks with a record-setting World Series victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers. The Yankees became the first team to stake their opponents to a two-game lead and then sweep four straight games.



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Sport

comer, well-stoked on beer, has to perform an elaborate ritual of hand movements.

All this helped, but far more important was the fact that the players came to respect Wilkinson as a man. His coaching technique, deceptively simple to describe, is based on convincing each player that he can perform better than he ever has—that he can “maximize” his talents, in Wilkinson’s favorite phrase. At the same time, Wilkinson worked to maintain a spirit of unity and optimism on a losing team. He is succeeding. The Cardinals have come to admire Wilkinson’s brand of quiet intensity. Says Offensive Tackle Dan Dierdorf, the team’s leader: “He’s like a hammer covered with velvet—he leaves no abrasions, but he gets the job done.”

So far, despite the Cardinals’ record, Wilkinson has also retained the backing of Owner Bidwill and the team’s fans. Indeed, in a strange inversion of custom, the fans have taken to booing the owner and wearing TRADE BIDWILL buttons. But if St. Louis continues to lose, Wilkinson knows the fans will eventually turn on him, as they do on all losing coaches.

It is a risk he is gladly taking. Wilkinson could have made a lot more money as a businessman (his four-year contract reportedly carries an annual salary of \$100,000), and he could still be a formidable political candidate: in 1964 he was nearly

elected to the U.S. Senate from Oklahoma, a heavily Democratic state. But he is a restless and supercharged man, although he usually fools people by keeping his emotions tightly reined, and he could find no more heady challenge than football. He accepts the frustrations and the sleepless Sunday nights, when he replays a loss so vividly in his mind that he can see every detail: Punter Steve Little fumbling the ball against Dallas, for instance.

“It’s still fun,” he insists. “There’s nothing so immediate or intense in business.” He still feels the need to push himself: “You have to live as vibrantly as you can.” And all the old magic of the game is still there. He was delighted by watching the Dallas defensive backs perform in game films. “Honestly, it was like seeing a ballet. It was just beautiful.”

While we talked, a quarterback named Jeb Blount was brought in to meet Wilkinson. A free agent, Blount was being given a tryout (which he flunked) to become Steve Pisarkiewicz’s backup. The 24-year-old Blount was obviously impressed by meeting Wilkinson. When Blount left, Bud recalled that he had once coached Oklahoma against a Texas team that had Peppy Blount, Jeb’s father, on its roster. That was 31 years ago, and Wilkinson laughed at the coincidence, and the passage of time, and the bonds of the game that had drawn him back to football. ■

Milestones

MARRIED. Benjamin C. Bradlee, 57, executive editor of the Washington Post; and Sally Quinn, 37, staff writer for the Post style section who briefly co-hosted the CBS Morning News; he for the third time, she for the first; in Washington.

DIED. W. Eugene Smith, 59, renowned photojournalist whose work strongly reflected his own compassionate nature; after falling and striking his head while recovering from a stroke; in Tucson, Ariz. A native Kansan who began his career at age 14 on Wichita’s newspapers, Smith was critically injured on Okinawa in 1944 while on wartime assignment for LIFE magazine. After 32 operations and two years of convalescence, Smith returned to work on a series of memorable LIFE photo essays, including “Country Doctor,” “Spanish Village” and “Nurse-Midwife.” In 1971 Smith moved to the Japanese fishing village of Minamata to begin a three-year task of recording the anguish of townspeople poisoned by mercury dumped into local waters by a chemical company. Although he was severely beaten and nearly blinded by goons, he documented the tragedy in his book *Minamata*, published in 1975. An intense, uncompromising craftsman, Smith strove to make timeless, pointed statements about the human condition. “Photography is not just a job to me,” he once explained. “I’m carrying a torch with a camera.”

DIED. Gig Young, 60, handsome, smooth-tongued actor whose portrayal of a cynical, whiskey-voiced dance M.C. in *They Shoot Horses, Don’t They?* earned him an Oscar in 1970; by his own hand, after apparently shooting and killing his fifth wife, Kim Schmidt, 31, three weeks after their marriage; in Manhattan. Typecast as a second leading man who never won the girl, Young was acclaimed for his roles in *Come Fill the Cup* (1951) and *Teacher’s Pet* (1958).

DIED. Dan Dailey, 61, lanky, affable actor and song-and-dance star, of anemia, after an artificial hip inserted last year became infected; in Hollywood. A teen-age vaudevillian, Dailey appeared on the Broadway musical stage before making such movies as *Mother Wore Tights* (1947) and *When My Baby Smiles at Me* (1948). From 1969 to ’71 he starred in the TV series *The Governor and J.J.*

DIED. Willard F. Rockwell, 90, honorary chairman of Rockwell International Corp.; of a stroke; in Pittsburgh. An engineer and inventor, Rockwell strung together a chain of companies, specializing in auto parts, from the 1920s through the 1950s. He gradually turned the business over to his son, who merged Rockwell-Standard with North American Aviation in 1967 and six years later assembled his companies into the current conglomerate.



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Religion

COVER STORY

A "Foreign" Pope

A Polish Cardinal shatters a 456-year tradition

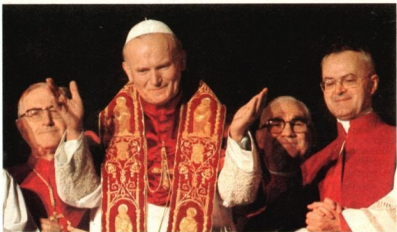


As white smoke from the Sistine Chapel chimney (above) signals an election, crowd fills St. Peter's Square to greet new pontiff

White smoke was still billowing from the makeshift Sistine Chapel chimney when Pericle Cardinal Felici stepped out on the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica. After the first wisp of smoke had appeared, signifying election of a new Pope, crowds streaming toward the historic square had snarled every street in Rome west of the Tiber River. Now more than 100,000 people waited expectantly below the balcony. "I announce to you a great joy," Felici intoned in sonorous Latin. "We have a Pope!" The crowd roared, then hushed to hear the name.

Savoring the suspense, Felici drew out the announcement and the syllables of the name. "Ca-ro-lum..." Some priests gasped. They thought he meant Carlo Confalonieri, 85-year-old dean of the College of Cardinals. "They've gone crazy!" cried one of the priests.

Thoroughly enjoying himself, Felici



Newly elected Pope John Paul II on balcony of St. Peter's in first public appearance
The Cardinals had done not merely the unexpected but the nearly unthinkable.



Underneath Michelangelo's frescoes, the Cardinals celebrate Mass in the Sistine Chapel the day after the election of Poland's Karol Wojtyla

went on: "... Cardinale Wojtyla."* The crowd froze. "Chi è?"—Who's he?—Italians asked one another. Possibly an African? A group of Japanese tourists thought it might be one of their countrymen, though there are no Japanese Cardinals at the moment. An Italian TV announcer uncertainly said, "Polacco" (the Pole), and many viewers thought he had said "Poletti," the name of Rome's vicar general.

Felici finally concluded: "... who has taken the name of [pause] John Paul." This gesture of respect to John Paul I, the gentle Venetian who had died after a 33-day reign, reinforced the cheers that were beginning to roll across the stunned square. Now it seemed to hit everyone at once. "È il Polacco!"—It's the Pole—said one onlooker. "Un Papa straniero!"—a foreign Pope—shouted others. The real-

ization was beginning to sink in that the supposedly hidebound College of Cardinals had done not merely the unexpected but the nearly unthinkable.

Karol Wojtyla. The first Pope from Eastern Europe. The first from Poland, a nation whose fervor for Roman Catholicism has been unsurpassed for a millennium. The first non-Italian elected since 1522 and thus, in a real sense, the first international Pope to lead a global church. And, in the wake of his frail predecessor, the youngest Pope chosen since 1846. The last under-60 Pope, Pius IX, reigned for 32 years. At age 58, Wojtyla is robust and muscular (he was described in the national daily *The Australian* as "a man built like a rugby front-row forward"), and it thus seemed possible that he could lead his faith into the 21st century. Plainly, the Cardinals had opted for a long pontificate. Just as plainly, they had chosen a man of



The new Pope, in mitre, after the Mass
His frame and posture bespeak authority.

*Pronounced in Polish Voy-nih-wuh.



John Paul II greeting assembled Cardinals in the ornate Consistory Hall of the Vatican's Apostolic Palace

extraordinary qualities and experience.

A newspaper in Lima, Peru, greeted Wojtyla's election with the headline LABORER POET ACTOR PRIEST POPE. That and more: quarryman and factory worker in his youth, member of Poland's anti-Nazi underground, professor of philosophy and ethics, pastor with an unaffectedly common touch. On top of that he is more of an athlete and outdoorsman than any Pope in memory, one who loves to ski in Poland's Tatra Mountains, to kayak or canoe on the Mazurian Lakes, to climb mountains and hike.

The white smoke that heralded his election also signaled a new and unpredictable phase in religious geopolitics, for Wojtyla is the first Pope to come from a nation under Communist rule. The Cardinals insisted with one voice that they had selected their new leader without intending to set any political line, indeed without even taking time to weigh the ramifications. To be sure, the election came quickly, on the second day and eighth ballot of voting. Still, because of the implications for relations not only with Moscow but also with the powerful Italian Communist Party, few observers had thought that the normally cautious Cardinals would turn to a Communist country if they wanted to go outside Italy for a Pope.

John Paul II realized that with all these forces unleashed, his first public appearance as Pope demanded more than the traditional first *Urbi et orbi* (to the city and the world) blessing. He broke precedent by delivering a brief speech. As the crowd roared, he strode forward and gripped the balustrade pugnaciously, arms outstretched. His rugged 5 ft. 10½ in. frame, craggy high-cheekboned Slavic features and athletic posture all bespoke self-confidence and authority.

"Blessed be Jesus Christ," he began in his firm, resonant

baritone voice. It was a traditional Italian priestly salutation, rarely heard in recent years. "May he always be blessed," the crowd replied. "Even if I am not sure that I can express myself well in your —our—Italian language [applause], you will correct me if I make a mistake." In fact, his slightly accented Italian was so polished that this remark was more a gesture than an apology. The new Pope twice paid homage to the Virgin Mary (a figure of extraordinary veneration in Poland) and referred to his new role as Bishop of Rome, another bid for the favor of his newly adopted flock. At one point during the speech, a Vatican bureaucrat, caught off guard by the new Pope's departure from tradition, hissed "*Basta!*" (Enough!) at him; John Paul II ignored him and kept talking.

The impromptu speech went over well. "He may be a foreigner but he speaks our language," said a woman in the

*His other titles: Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican State.

square. "Why shouldn't we have a foreign Pope?" asked a Rome cabbie. "After all, St. Peter was one." Lounging in his café on a day off, Waiter Lucio Ruspoli said, "It's a breath of fresh air after 4½ centuries. And now the Pope won't be so involved in Italy's politics."

But the surprising choice was not universally hailed. Many Italians, particularly in the hierarchy, saw the loss of the papacy after 4½ centuries as a defeat and a reprimand. Noting that Wojtyla's predecessor was not a Vatican bureaucrat but a pastor (Archbishop and Primate of Venice), one Curia prelate said, "If the last conclave gave a flunking grade to the Curia, this one extended it to the whole Italian hierarchy." Onlookers thought that some Italian prelates looked downcast, even grim, when Wojtyla made his first appearance on the balcony of the basilica. And when Genoa's Giuseppe Cardinal Siri, the front runner at the start of the conclave, was asked what he thought of John Paul II's inaugural message, delivered only half an hour earlier, he snapped peevishly: "I can't remember what he said."

In Moscow and the capitals of Eastern Europe other than Poland, the official welcome was wary and tepid. In most Communist countries, there was a telling hiatus of several hours before the party-lining press and radio broke the news. But Peking, which has yet to announce the U.S. moon landings, broadcast the news quickly. Most Communist organs reported the election matter of factly. Soviet Boss Leonid Brezhnev issued a belated *pro forma* wish for "friendship and peace between peoples."

Poland's three top Communist officials, who had jostled for years with Wojtyla and his wily elder colleague Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, 77, cabled the new Pope to tell him of the "great satisfaction" in his homeland. They also lifted travel restrictions so that 5,000 Poles could travel by trains and



John Paul I at his installation being greeted by the Pope-to-be

Young and robust, but could he lead his faith into the 21st century?

Religion

private cars to the installation and another 1,000 could take chartered flights, forming what one official called "an air bridge between Warsaw and Rome."

The people of Poland were swept up in exultation. When word came, said a Warsaw engineer, "our hearts stopped beating for a minute." In the Pope's home see of Cracow, historic political and cultural center of the nation, people of all ages flocked into the streets, singing and shouting and hugging one another. Many gave impromptu speeches, prayed or paraded with Polish flags. Thousands flocked to Wojtyla's residence on Franciszkanska Street and to St. Mary's Church, his episcopal seat. At Wawel Castle, where Polish kings once lived, the great Zygmunt Bell, rung only on historic occasions, pealed joyously, as did the bells in all of Warsaw's churches.

In Wojtyla's birthplace of Wadowice (pop. 14,000), 30 miles from Cracow, thousands descended on the aged church where he had been baptized, the house where he was born, the school he had attended. At least 20,000 people visited the Pope's and Poland's most revered site, the Jasna Gora monastery, where the *Black Madonna* is enshrined. The ancient painting is credited with, among other things, a miraculous role in repulsing Sweden's armies.

Across most of the non-Communist world, Wojtyla's election was warmly greeted, particularly in cities with large enclaves of Polish émigrés, like Chicago. Polish Americans were unabashedly proud. For the first time, the *Atlanta Constitution's* Clifford Baldowski signed one of his cartoons "Baldy Baldowski" instead of simply "Baldy"; his drawing showed the new Pope writing a proclamation that said: "No more Polish jokes." Non-Poles, too, quickly identified with the "foreign" Pope as one of their own. "It is as if a Third World Cardinal had won," said Brazilian Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns. In Australia, where Wojtyla paid a visit five years ago and was photographed feeding kangaroos, he made front-page news once more. The strongly positive reaction there and elsewhere was explained not only by the break in the Italian connection but also because Wojtyla is widely traveled. He has visited the U.S. and Canada (a total of six weeks in 1969 and 1976), as well as Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, much of Latin America and most of Europe.

The friendships cemented during those travels were to figure importantly last week. *TIME* has learned, in fact, that the campaign that led to the Pope's election quickly gained backing among two or more Germans and many of the Americans, led by Philadelphia's Polish

American John Krol, partly because of Wojtyla's familiarity with their nations and partly because of his doctrinal conservatism and anti-Communism. The original impetus came from a more liberal nucleus of Europeans rallied by Austria's Franz König, who stressed Wojtyla's commitment to the Second Vatican Council's reforms.

Most had entered the conclave expecting to elect another Italian, for both domestic and international political continuity. Wojtyla himself was said to be backing Florence's powerful Giovanni Benelli. As Wojtyla carried his scarred satchel into his less-than-choice assigned lodgings in the Apostolic Palace, cramped cell No. 91, he did not take his own prospects seriously. When *TIME* had asked him to sit for a photographic portrait before the conclave, he waved off the request with a laugh and said, "Don't worry. I'm not going to become Pope."

During the first day of voting last Sunday, Wojtyla nonchalantly read a quarterly review of Marxist theory as the time-

Cardinal of Rome, got 30 votes as an unsuccessful compromise candidate. It was becoming clear that the Curial-conservative alliance would not accept Benelli, who had alienated them with his power-wielding at the Vatican; paradoxically, he was now deemed an anti-Curialist, partly for his backing of John Paul I. Nor were Benelli's backers about to vote for a dinosaur like Siri, who had recently been quoted in a Turin paper as saying, "Collegiality? I don't even know what that is."

A deadlock threatened, and as the Cardinals broke for Sunday-night dinner, talk turned to non-Italians—"like spontaneous combustion," says one participant. The germ of the Wojtyla candidacy began overnight with "a word here and a word there," according to another. On Monday morning's fifth ballot, Wojtyla got only a few votes, but they captured attention. Holland's Johannes Willebrands drew a respectable vote, and decided to withdraw in Wojtyla's favor. Wojtyla gained noticeably on the sixth ballot. Over lunch, Wojtyla was so visibly upset by the coalescing forces that his friends feared he might refuse the papacy; Wyszynski took him aside and reminded him that acceptance is a Cardinal's duty. On the seventh ballot, only a lack of votes from the 25 Italian Cardinals stopped his election. Then the dam broke and virtually all but the ultraconservatives swung to the Pole. On the eighth and final ballot, according to most inside counts, he won a comfortable 94 votes from all but the hard-line right and a scattering of others. The conclave erupted in applause.

The morning after the election, as the Cardinals prepared to concelebrate Mass in the Sistine Chapel, one of them bumped into Wyszynski in the breakfast room and said cheerfully, "There is sure to be great jubilation in your country today, don't you think?" "Yes," said Wyszynski somberly, "but there will be none in Wojtyla." Indeed, Wojtyla told the St. Peter's crowd that "I was afraid to accept this nomination," and on at least three occasions in the first 24 hours he wept openly: in the conclave, upon his election; during his first appearance on the balcony; and the following evening when he drove in an open sedan to Rome's Gemelli Clinic to visit a friend, Bishop André-Marie Deskur, who was recovering from a heart attack. He made some remarks to the crowd at the hospital, but when he was finished he forgot to impart the apostolic blessing; an escorting prelate had to remind him to do it. At that point, John Paul II gave another glimpse of the warmth and humanity that helped win him the election. His face crinkling



Farmer near Pope's home town reading the news in a Catholic weekly. When word came, "our hearts stopped beating for a minute."

consuming balloting dragged on. "Don't you think it's sacrilegious to bring Marxist literature into the Sistine Chapel?" joked a Cardinal. Wojtyla smiled. "My conscience is clear."

That Sunday came to be known as the "Italian day." The lead candidates were Benelli, 57, who for a decade had virtually run the Vatican as Substitute Secretary of State, and Genoa's ultraconservative Giuseppe Siri, 72. After Sunday's first ballot had been completed, Siri quickly showed his strength among Curialists and other conservatives, gaining 46 of the necessary 75 votes on the second ballot. Benelli was second. Blocs of votes went to other Italians—Milan's Giovanni Colombo, the Curia's Sergio Pignedoli, Naples' Corrado Ursi—and scattered votes to other Italians and a few non-Italians.

After the lunch-and-siesta break, Siri slipped back; Benelli gained, but never reached more than 36. Ugo Poletti, Vicar



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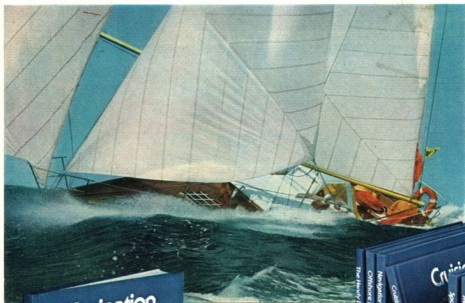
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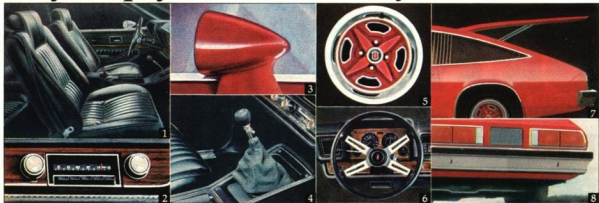


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in a smile, he said, "I guess even a Pope has to learn his trade." Later that night he telephoned an old priest friend in Poland, to whom he confessed: "I call because I feel a little alone. Without you I am a little sad."

His life in Poland was hard. Wojtyla's mother died when he was nine and he was brought up by his father, who subsisted for the most part on an army sergeant's pension. Though many Cardinals—and Popes—have been trained from early youth in the hot-house atmosphere of minor seminaries, Wojtyla went to ordinary high school. He attended Mass each morning and headed a religious society, but equally strong adolescent passions were literature and the theater. He was the producer and lead actor in a school troupe that toured southeastern Poland doing Shakespeare and modern Polish plays.

The Pope-to-be entered the Jagiellonian, the historic university of Cracow, where he majored in philology, but after the Nazi occupation shut down the school he spent World War II working in a stone quarry and a chemical factory. There are persistent rumors that he was engaged or married during this time. The Vatican last week officially denied them, as do friends



John Paul meeting Vatican press corps at end of his first week

"One of the most impressive men I've met in my life."

from those years. However, like many a young man he had an active social life, and at least one steady girlfriend. A devout tailor interested him in the writings of St. John of the Cross, Spain's 16th century Carmelite mystic, and in 1942, the year after his father died, Wojtyla decided to begin studies for the priesthood at an illegal underground seminary.

That was risky enough, but young Wojtyla was also active in the anti-Nazi resistance. Jerzy Zubrzycki, a high school classmate of Wojtyla's who is now a sociology professor at the Australian National University in Canberra, says of those years: "He lived in danger daily of losing his life. He would move about the

occupied cities taking Jewish families out of the ghettos, finding them new identities and hiding places. He saved the lives of many families threatened with execution." Meanwhile he helped organize and acted in the underground "Rhapsody Theater," whose anti-Nazi and patriotic dramas boosted Polish morale.

Ordained a priest in 1946, just as the Soviet-backed Communist Party was beginning to smother all opposition, Wojtyla did two years of doctoral work in philosophy at Rome's Pontifical Angelicum University. During this period he

spent considerable time ministering to Polish refugees in Belgium, Holland and France. Returning to Poland as a parish priest and student chaplain, he spent two years of further study in ethics at Cracow's Jagiellonian, and later was appointed to a chair in moral theology. In 1954 he began teaching at the Catholic University of Lublin—the only Catholic center of higher education in any Communist country—and soon became head of the ethics department. He became an assistant bishop and in 1962, at a young 42, in effect the Archbishop of Cracow. He first established the international regard and contacts that were to make him Pope during the Second Vatican Council (1962-

Shedding the Dutch Curse

The man Roman Catholics regard as the first Pope was also, of course, the first non-Italian Pope: Simon Peter, the "rock" on whom Jesus Christ said he would build his church. For most of St. Peter's 263 successors, however, it was not the universal nature of the church but the strident demands of local Roman politics, with its aristocratic, warring families, that determined their selection. No fewer than 205 of them were Italians. The 58 exceptions were 15 Greeks, 15 Frenchmen, six Germans, six Syrians, three North Africans, three Spaniards, two Dalmatians, two Goths, a Thracian, an Englishman, a Portuguese, a Dutchman, one of unknown nationality—and now a Pole.

In the early years of Christianity, under the unifying, cosmopolitan empire, many of the Popes were Greeks, Syrians and North Africans. The first French Pope, Sylvester II (999-1003), had difficulty coexisting with the powerful Roman families. One of the most brilliant and scholarly men ever to occupy the papal throne, Sylvester was so learned that he was suspected of being a sorcerer; in fact, he is thought to have been the model for Dr. Faustus.

The only Englishman to sit on the Throne of St. Peter was born Nicholas Breakspere in humble circumstances. As Adrian IV (1154-59), he adroitly played off the grasping Byzantines, the ambitious Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and the obstreperous Romans. The sole Portuguese Pope had a brief pontificate: John XXI (1276-77) was killed when the ceiling of the papal palace in Viterbo collapsed.

In 1305, Italy's city-states were being ravaged by imperialist-republican quarrels, and the papacy went into exile

in Avignon, part of a papal fief on the borders of France. Not unjustly, the exile of the papacy was called the "Babylonian captivity": the avarice and corruption of the papal court was unequaled even in the days of the Medicis and Borgia. Seven French Popes resided at Avignon before Gregory XI (1370-78) finally returned the papal seat to Rome.

The two non-Italian Popes of the 15th century were both members of Spain's notorious Borgia family. Alonso de Borgia, elected as Callistus III (1455-58), made the papacy a family affair. So did his nephew Rodrigo, who became Alexander VI in 1492 and named four nephews, as well as his illegitimate son Cesare. Cardinals. In 1503, both father and son fell gravely ill. Alexander died after a week's illness; Cesare survived. It is widely thought that the two master poisoners accidentally partook of the poisoned beverage that they had intended for a rival Cardinal.

The last non-Italian Pope was a Dutchman, Adrian VI (1522-23). A university chancellor and rector in the Low Countries, he also was Inquisitor General of Spain. For a man charged with burning heretics, he had a delicate sensibility. Shocked by the immorality of Renaissance art, he threatened to whitewash the Sistine Chapel.

Adrian VI was the first Pope to face the consequences of Martin Luther's reform movement. But his confession of ecclesiastical errors and call for reform at Nuremberg in 1522 antagonized the German bishops almost more than Luther did—and anyhow came too late. When the Pope died virtually unmoored after a pontificate of 20 months, someone hung laurels on the door of the papal physician who had failed to save his life. For 455 years after that, Adrian's disastrous tenure cast a "Dutch curse" over the possibility of another non-Italian Pope.

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65). During the council he made eight speeches, the most memorable in favor of religious liberty. Church honors followed: a Cardinal's red hat in 1967, election as one of three Europeans on the council of the world bishops' synod in 1974, an invitation to conduct the Lenten retreat for Pope Paul VI's household in 1976.

Overshadowed internationally by Wyszyński, at home Wojtyła is considered to be an equally resilient enemy of Communism and a more threatening figure to the party as a powerful preacher, an intellectual with a reputation for defeating the Marxists in dialogue, and a churchman enormously popular among younger Poles and laborers. Before his election as Pope, it was widely expected that the regime would exercise its veto power to block him

a longtime friend, notes that "he is a man without pretensions. His driver told me: 'I feel ashamed of the Cardinal. He is always so shabbily dressed. Look at his shoes, shirts—they are worn out.'"

An avid skier, he takes a week off each year to schuss in the Tatras, dressed in baggy wool pants and old-style lace-up boots. His only concession to luxury is a pair of Head skis. Another friend, who calls him "one of the daredevil skiers in the Tatras," adds, "He loves the thrill of it, the danger." Once, during a midwinter interview with TIME's Bonn bureau chief, William Mader, Wojtyła gazed out the window of his residence and said, "I wish I could be out there now somewhere in the mountains, racing down into a valley. It's an extraordinary sensation."

Wojtyła is equally rhapsodic about canoeing and kayaking, and was in fact on a kayak trip when he was named a bish-

op, he often takes the guitar along and sings late at night with fellow priests.

Wojtyła has written four books and more than 500 essays and articles. A Polish publisher is planning to put out soon a thin volume of his poetry on the theme of the fatherland. When Wojtyła visited Harvard University in 1976 to deliver an abstruse philosophical lecture, Summer School Director Thomas Crooks came away considering him "one of the most impressive men I've met in my life. He had an absolutely radiant personality."

Another Boston-area intellectual who knows and admires the new Pope is Anna Teresa Tymieniecka, a fellow Pole who heads the Institute for Advanced Phenomenological Research. Wojtyła is an expert in phenomenology, a theory of knowledge that bases scientific objectivity upon the unique nature of subjective human perception. He has written a major



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Wojtyła as baby and as new priest (upper left), visiting Niagara Falls as tourist in 1976 (bottom left), feeding kangaroos on 1973 Australia tour (above), and on ski holiday in the south of Poland



work on it, *Person and Act* (1969), which Tymieniecka is translating into English. Summarizing the Pope's complex thought, she says: "He stresses the irreducible value of the human person. He finds a spiritual dimension in human interaction, and that leads him to a profoundly humanistic conception of society."

from succeeding Wyszyński as Primate.

Wojtyła is tireless, sometimes putting in 20-hour days, and known as a voracious reader. He is fluent in Latin, Italian, English, French and German, as well as Polish. Not Russian? Said a priest in his entourage when asked that question last week: "No Pole speaks Russian—but everyone understands it." A flip-up desk allows him to write while being driven in his car. He has a disconcerting habit of reading or writing while carrying on a conversation—and then displaying total recall of what was said.

The new Pope does not smoke, drinks wine only occasionally, and cares nothing for food, dress, or social distinctions. Says a Catholic editor in Cracow: "He will eat anything that's put in front of him." Another friend adds in jest: "If the Italians knew about his taste in wines, they would never have agreed to have him as Pope." Father Mieczysław Malinski, a former classmate of the new Pope's and

op in 1958, Wyszyński's staff could not find him for hours, but finally managed to get him back to Warsaw. "The Pope has nominated you to become a bishop," Wyszyński told him. "Will you accept? You know the Holy Father does not like to be turned down." Wojtyła thought for a moment, then said: "Yes. But it doesn't mean that I can't return to my kayak trip, does it?" It did not, and he was back on the lakes in a matter of hours. While camping, he takes along a portable altar for Mass and fashions a cross by lashing two paddles together.

Wojtyła's closest friends include artists and intellectuals as well as clerics. He is a lover of music—Bach, Poland's Henryk Wieniawski and folk songs being favorites. A New Hampshire woman remembers that she once broke her leg while skiing in Poland and was serenaded in the nearby hospital by a group of fellow skiers; only later did she learn that the guitarist was Bishop Wojtyła. On re-

Does Wojtyła's philosophy of the individual's inalienable right of self-determination mean that he will welcome the explorations of liberal theologians and take a tolerant view toward individual conscience on knotty matters that perplex Catholics? Not necessarily. As Harvard Divinity School's George Williams sees it, Wojtyła's philosophy of individual self-determination permits man to challenge the totalitarian state as in Nazism, or economic determinism as in Communism. But, says Williams, that does not necessarily mean that man has "self-determination against God."

Indeed, Wojtyła is known as a staunch conservative on specific issues of doctrine, morality and church authority. On the birth-control question, Wojtyła was on record against all artificial methods in his book *Love and Responsibility* (1960) be-

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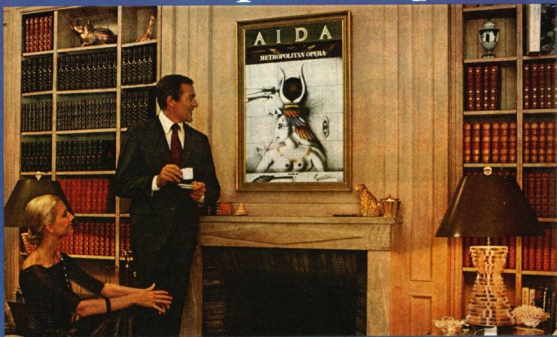
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fore Paul VI took the same position in his much attacked *Humanae Vitae* encyclical of 1968. But the book also emphasized sexual pleasure for married couples—an advanced view for a pre-Vatican II archbishop. Wojtyla has also taken an uncompromising stand against liberalized abortion, yet another issue on which he opposes Poland's Communist regime.

In his inaugural speech to the Cardinals last week, the new Pope touched a number of traditionalist chords, mentioning the First Vatican Council, with its dogmas on papal authority, the "discipline" of the clergy and the "obedience" of the laity. But he also stressed the church's obligation to promote the reforms of the Second Vatican Council "with prudent, but encouraging action."

Significantly, John Paul II emphasized "collegiality" and advocated "appropriate development" of the Synod of Bishops, now a powerless, muted body. Observers of the Polish church scene note that Wojtyla turned the meetings of Poland's bishops from a rubber stamp for Wyszyński into a collegial and more powerful voice of the church. In his own archdiocese, he sought priestly and lay involvement through an innovative "Pastoral Synod," a seven-year series of discussions on church affairs reminiscent of far more radical nationwide gatherings in Holland that were banned by the Vatican.

But the Polish church carries a conservative image overall, and its situation is unusual. One seasoned observer at the Protestant-Eastern Orthodox World Council of Churches considers Wojtyla's election "an expression of nostalgia" by the Cardinals, who see Poland's church as an "obedient" one that "does not have to grapple with the problems of secularization, wayward theologians, birth control, empty churches, deserted seminaries or priests straining to get married." Some Catholic liberals argue that while strong church authority is necessary for survival in Poland, it only causes trouble in the West.

Wojtyla is well aware of these tensions. For ten years he was a consultant to the Council for the Laity in Rome, and other visits to the Vatican and extensive reading have kept him abreast of wider church discussions. Monsignor Zdzisław Peszkowski, of the Polish-American seminary in Michigan, who has known Wojtyla for 24 years, says that while the new Pope is

interested in the liberals' agenda—divorce, celibacy, women priests and the like—he "stresses that these problems must be dealt with by priestly zeal," not further compromise.

Last week's papal inaugural speech contained a noteworthy sentence on ecumenism: "Hopefully, thanks to a common effort, we might arrive finally at full communion" with other Christians. That does not appear to be mere lip service. Just four days before Wojtyla's election, Protestant Billy Graham preached to an overflow audience at St. Anne's Roman Catholic church in Cracow—at the personal invitation of Cardinal Wojtyla.

The choice of a Pole stirred deep anxiety among Jews in Israel and elsewhere,

nationalism—all these signify an opposition to Christ by the powerful." Advocates of the Marxist-influenced "liberation theology" in Latin America thus hope that the Pope will be sympathetic to their program. But knowledgeable observers in Rome expect the opposite. Asked on West German TV last year whether Marxism could be reconciled with Christianity, Wojtyla replied bluntly: "This is a curious question. One cannot be a Christian and a materialist; one cannot be a believer and an atheist."

Political observers will of course be watching the new Pope's every move in relation to the Communist nations. But he is not likely to change the general lines set by Pope Paul. In the long run it may be far more significant that the Pope is a non-Italian, and that he has lived in a relatively impoverished land, than that he comes from the Soviet bloc.

Some believe that an outsider will be eaten alive by the Vatican bureaucracy. But those who have observed Wojtyla's career know that he is no pushover. He knows the art of byzantine maneuver and long-range tactics, having learned it in confrontation with a Communist bureaucracy at least as formidable as that at the Vatican. He has already thrown the Curia off balance, in fact, by failing so far to reappoint all major officials, as is customary. On Saturday the Pope addressed the Vatican press corps, then to the consternation of his aides waded into the

throne of 1,000 like a U.S. presidential candidate, shaking hands and answering questions in five languages for more than a half-hour. The next day he was installed in an open-air Mass without being crowned with a tiara—a precedent of humility set by John Paul I.

Just before the conclave began, Joseph Malula, the stocky black Cardinal from Zaïre, sat dejectedly on a wooden chair in a bare seminarian's room and scornfully waved his hand at the Vatican vista outside the window. "All that—all that imperial paraphernalia. All that isolation of the Pope. All that medieval remoteness and inheritance that makes Europeans think that the church is only Western. All that tightness that makes them fail to understand that young countries like mine want something different. They want simplicity. They want Jesus Christ. All that, all that must change." Fifty hours later, Karol Wojtyla stepped into the fisherman's shoes and, in incalculable ways, perhaps the change has begun. ■



"Talk about the schuss of the fisherman!"

because of Poland's history of anti-Semitism, but hurried phone calls to Poland and Rome reassured Jewish leaders. Besides his wartime exploits, Wojtyla prodded the bishops to back Jewish intellectuals during the Communists' anti-Semitic drive of 1968. He has led many visits to Auschwitz, which lies within the Cracow archdiocese.

Says Jesuit Paul Tipton, head of Alabama's Spring Hill College: "The church must cut through all cultural, ethnic and racial lines. The Catholic Church does this, more so even than the U.N. It is the only voice speaking for peace and justice in the modern world." This, to him, is far more important than birth control or celibacy, and in that world role Wojtyla is certain to be an articulate activist, a strong spokesman for human rights and economic justice.

Wojtyla wrote last year that Jesus Christ is "a reproach to the affluent consumer society... The great poverty of people, especially in the Third World—hunger, economic exploitation, colo-

Religion



Young Polish Catholics among the devout honoring the *Black Madonna* at Czestochowa on the Feast of the Assumption last year

Cross and Commissar

The name of the factory suburb on the outskirts of Cracow is as drab and anonymous as the upright slabs of apartments that crowd its barren hills: Nowa Huta—New Foundry. Conceived by the Polish Communist state as a counterweight to “reactionary” central Cracow, Nowa Huta is home to the giant, 35,000-employee Lenin Steelworks, one of the largest in Europe. As originally planned, the town was to have schools, shops, theaters, recreation halls and a hospital—but no church. The workers wanted one. After the anti-regime riots of 1956, they won grudging permission from the state to build a church, and then had to struggle with bureaucratic obstructions for eleven years before the first spadeful of earth was even turned. Not until 1977 was the massive, modernistic church, standing at the junction of Karl Marx and Great Proletarian avenues, finally ready to be consecrated. Cracow's Karol Cardinal Wojtyla triumphantly blessed its opening.

Loyal to Marx and Lenin, Communist Poland officially promotes atheism. In his most famous observation on religion, Karl Marx argued: “It is the opium of the people. The abolition of religion as the illusory happiness of the people is required for their real happiness.” Lenin and Stalin systematically sought to suppress and eventually eliminate religion from their Communist society.

In some Communist countries the effort has been brutally successful. Not in Poland. Of the country's 35 million people, 33 million are Roman Catholics, most of them still churchgoers—including, on the sly, a number of party officials. A popular joke tells of a district Communist chief reporting to higher-ups that his drive to instill Communism is a big success. “After all,” he boasts, “only 85% of the people in the district attend church regularly.”

Poland has been earnestly Catholic for more than 1,000 years, Rome's eastern bulwark against Mongols, Turks and Orthodox Russia. When Prussia, Russia and Austria carved Poland out of existence in three 18th century partitions, the nation's language and culture were kept alive within the spiritual fortress of the Roman Catholic Church until an independent Poland was re-created after World War I.

Ironically, Poland became more homogeneously Catholic at the end of the second World War, when Moscow annexed the eastern portions and, with those lands, most of the country's remaining Orthodox Christians. The Catholic Church, shorn of extensive landholdings, was now persecuted and poor, but respected all the more for its resistance

to both Nazi and Soviet occupations. As Communist cadres consolidated their power, the church became in a new way the font of national pride and cherished freedoms.

Today, after 31 years of Communist government, Poland has more than 20,000 Catholic priests—6,000 more than it had on the eve of war in 1938—and some 32,000 nuns, fully twice the 1938 figure. The faith penetrates nearly every level of society. A vigorous Catholic intelligentsia has grown up in the Communist years and developed a link with human rights activists. The regime fears to clamp down lest it trigger more protest. Concedes one Communist official ruefully: “The church is an unofficial opposition.”

Poland's shrewd, 77-year-old Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, has pressed this opposition role ever since he became Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw in 1948. When Cardinal Wojtyla joined the battle, he used his intellectual powers to persuade both disaffected liberal Catholics and Marxists to take the church seriously. The new Pope, says a Czech Jesuit in exile, has been “more dangerous for Communist countries than Cardinal Wyszyński, because he combats Marxism also on theoretical grounds, and with such success that they have been hard put to refute his arguments.”

Wojtyla's election poses embarrassing difficulties for the party. The government discouraged a visit from Pope Paul VI for the church's millennial celebration in 1966, but it can hardly discourage a trip home by a native son. Next spring Poland celebrates the 900th anniversary of the martyrdom of a national spiritual hero, St. Stanislaw of Cracow. Polish bishops last week formally asked the new Pope to attend. If the regime tries to keep him away, the volatile Poles could take to the streets in protest. If the new Pope visits, they will surely take to the streets in jubilation.

Western observers were puzzled about what Wojtyla's election might mean elsewhere in the Communist world, especially in regard to the Vatican's strategy of Ostpolitik. Diplomatic dealings with Communist regimes to ease persecution of Catholics were pressed assiduously by Pope Paul VI. The imponderable factor is not so much Wojtyla, who knows when to roar and when to purr, but rather the Communist governments and the Christians who have to live with them, especially in the other nations in Eastern Europe.

In Hungary, every diocese now has a bishop for the first time since 1948. But while an estimated 65% of the population are Catholic, far fewer attend religious services. That is partly the result of a long vacuum in Catholic leadership during József Cardinal Mindszenty's 15 years of asylum in the U.S. embassy in Budapest. The appeal of the spiritual is

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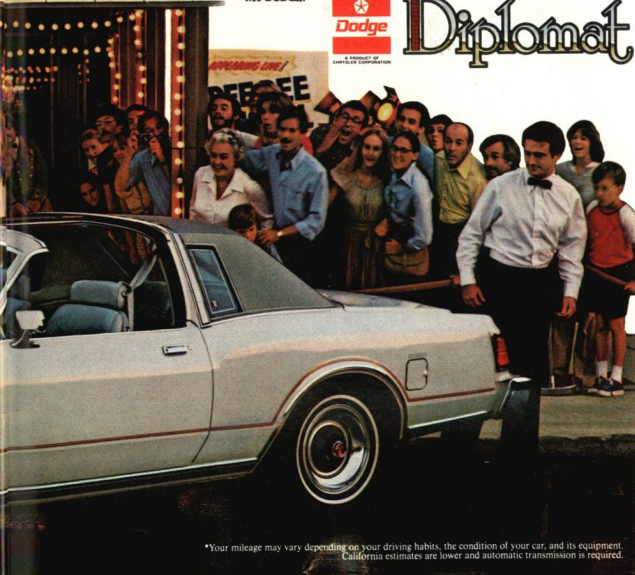
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by no means dead, though. When Protestants invited Billy Graham to Hungary last year, his first rally drew 10,000.

Alone among European Communist countries, Yugoslavia has an ambassador to the Holy See, and there is a papal nuncio in Belgrade—although Roman Catholics are outnumbered by members of the Orthodox churches. The Vatican is free to appoint bishops of its choice, including several who have been political prisoners. A Catholic press publishes missals, books and journals, with the proviso that they have no political content. (The government worries particularly about nationalist sentiments among the predominantly Catholic Croats.) Yugoslav Christians are relatively lucky. In 1967 neighboring Albania proclaimed itself the world's "first atheist state," and little has been heard from the remaining Christians in the country since.

In the German Democratic Republic, Party Chief Erich Honecker seemed to be moving last spring toward a thaw in relations with the principal Protestant denominations, which claim 9.5 million followers among 17 million people, but almost nothing has come of it. The minority Catholic Church has no voice of consequence.

Government concessions are almost as hard to negotiate in Czechoslovakia, where the Catholic churches—Latin and Eastern rite—still suffer from the repressive fallout of the Prague Spring of 1968. About two-thirds of the population are nominally Catholic but, observes an American diplomat, "there has been a notable erosion of belief due to apathy." A number of Catholics are so unimpressed by the caliber of official clerics that they are turning to underground churches manned by priests who have been outlawed by the state for political reasons.

Orthodox Christianity is the prevailing religion in Bulgaria and Rumania, with the usual cooperative church-state relationship that Orthodoxy has developed over the centuries. A tiny minority of Roman Catholics in Bulgaria is allowed very limited freedom. In Rumania, the regime tolerates Latin-rite Catholics in Transylvania, but has totally suppressed the Eastern-rite Catholics, who were forcibly incorporated into the Orthodox Church in 1948.

Last year's new Constitution of the Soviet Union, like the one that preceded it, guarantees freedom of religion, but Christians of any stripe are suspect. The dominant Orthodox Church has survived through an accommodation with the regime that limits its social mission. When Orthodox Priest Dmitri Dudko gave a series of controversial sermons in Moscow that led to his arrest in 1974, he was banished by embarrassed church authorities to a remote country parish.

Many Baptists in the Soviet Union became so disaffected by their official church's concessions to the state that they founded an underground church; it is now relentlessly persecuted. Roman Catholics—the great majority in Lithuania—have fared no better. Since the Soviet Union incorporated Lithuania into its territories, the most active part of the church has gone underground, and circulates a widely read anti-regime publication called *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church*. Moscow forced the Eastern-rite Ukrainian Catholic Church to merge with the Orthodox Church in 1946, when the membership was estimated at 5.5 million. But loyal Ukrainian Catholics still meet in secret in private homes and apartments, served by some 300 to 350 underground priests and at least three bishops. The Ukrainians also maintain clandestine religious orders of both sexes.



New church for Lenin Steelworks employees at Nowa Huta

The font of national pride and cherished freedoms.

Beyond the confines of Eastern Europe, the fate of Christians in Communist countries varies widely. In Cuba, where the median age is only 19, the education of children is a state monopoly from the time they are two. The Vatican has a nuncio in Havana, and the churches are open, but it is mainly the old who attend.

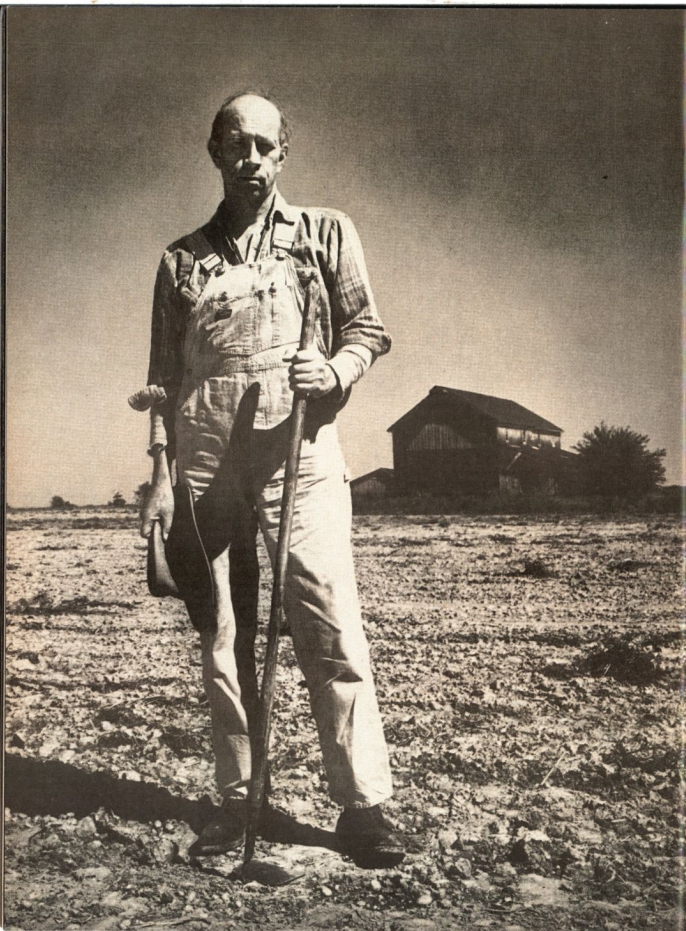
What remains of Christianity in Cambodia must be far underground, if anywhere. Catholics are fleeing the Communist regime in Laos. In Viet Nam, restrictions have been imposed on the once flourishing churches in the conquered South, as they have long been in the North. The major mystery in Asia is the fate of some 2 million Catholics presumably remaining in Communist China. No churches have been open since the Cultural Revolution except for one Catholic and one Protestant church in Peking, both reserved principally for foreigners.

Vatican negotiations with some of these Communist countries, if they could be started at all, could be interminable. Hungarian negotiations began under Pope John XXIII and are not yet concluded. The difficulty of winning back religious liberties once they are lost could prompt the new Pontiff to think long and carefully before reaching any *modus vivendi* with Eurocommunism in any of its national guises. At the same time, Wojtyla is living proof that a healthy church can survive under Communism.

Italy will of course be the main testing ground, and the Polish Pope brings to Italian politics a new uncertainty, since he has no connections with any political leaders. That fact may accelerate the recent and healthy trend among Christian Democrats to compete as a normal political party.

Italian Communists hope to convince the new Pope that there is a clear distinction between their Eurocommunism and the Communism in Eastern Europe. The effort, concedes one Party editor, "may push us to emphasize more and more sharply our difference from Soviet and East European Communists." In any case, the editor acknowledges, "when this Pope speaks about Communism he will do it with much more authority than past Pontiffs. People will believe his words more than they believed theirs." After three decades of jousting with Communism, John Paul II could hardly expect less.

Roman Catholics			under Communism		
in numbers, and as a percentage of total population (best estimates available)			in numbers, and as a percentage of total population (best estimates available)		
EASTERN EUROPE			ASIA		
POLAND	33,000,000	95%	Viet Nam	2,700,000	6%
Czech	8,000,000	60%	China	2,000,000	0.2%
YUGOSLAVIA	6,900,000	32%	N. Korea	100,000	0.7%
HUNGARY	6,500,000	65%	Laos	35,000	1%
U.S.S.R.	4,000,000	1%	Cambodia	14,000	0.2%
G. Germany	1,700,000	10%	Cuba	4,600,000	49%
Rumania	1,000,000	5%			
Albania	200,000	8%			
Bulgaria	99,000	0.6%			



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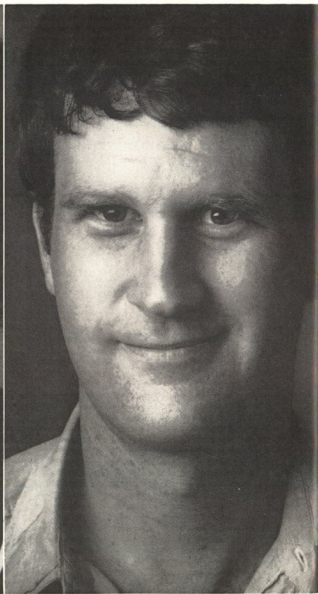
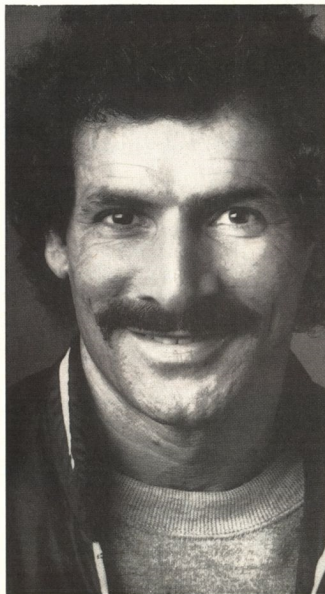
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*Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

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Science

An Echo from The Creation

Two Americans, a Russian and a Briton win Nobels

It was a classic case of scientific serendipity. The two young scientists at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J., were using a hornlike antenna to "listen" to the faint background hiss created by stars and other radio sources in the Milky Way galaxy. What they picked up was a faint echo of the creation, the remnant of the cataclysmic fireball, or Big Bang, that gave birth to the universe 15 to 20 billion years ago.

For that discovery, made in 1964,

ation left over from the primordial fireball. In theory, this radiation should be equivalent to what would be emitted by a so-called black body with a temperature of only 3.5 Celsius degrees above absolute zero—or about what the temperature of the universe should be now, billions of years after the fireball. The Bell scientists' discovery virtually confirmed that the universe had begun with a bang and, as the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences put it, "has made it possible to obtain information about cosmic processes that took place a very long time ago, at the time of the creation of the universe."

Kapitsa's research was in an entirely different field: the behavior of materials at extremely low temperatures. In the early 1930s, while working at Britain's Cambridge University, the young Russian won

of an entire city, Akademgorodok, devoted to science and, along with Physicist Andrei Sakharov, became an outspoken champion of intellectual freedom.

Mitchell, who works in a six-member private laboratory housed in a restored Regency-style mansion in Cornwall, first proposed his ideas about energy production within living cells in 1961. Until then, scientists knew that such energy-producing processes as photosynthesis and cell respiration depended on a substance dubbed ATP (for adenosine triphosphate), which conveyed energy through the cell to power the cell's varied chemical reactions. But they had not been able to explain satisfactorily how ATP was formed. Mitchell suggested the novel theory that the key to ATP synthesis is the creation of a kind of gradient—or difference in voltage—on opposite sides of the membranes of bacteria, as well as of such cellular bodies as mitochondria and chloroplasts. This gradient is coupled with a flow of protons (which Mitchell calls "proticity") that in turn provides the energy for the synthesis of ATP. In addition to explaining this vital cell process, the Swedish Academy noted, Mitchell's so-called chemiosmotic theory may suggest new technologies for meeting future energy needs.

By the end of the week, Mitchell held another distinction. With the Peace Prize still to be announced, his Nobel was the only one presented this year that U.S. citizens did not either share in or win outright. In recent years, Americans have dominated the ranks of newly elected Nobel laureates. In 1978 the U.S. is continuing this streak, with six Americans among the nine winners so far.



Penzias (foreground) and Wilson before antenna; Insets: Kapitza (above) and Mitchell
Continuing the American domination of the noblest of prizes.

Arno Penzias, 45, and Robert Wilson, 42, last week won the 1978 Nobel Prize for Physics, sharing half of the \$165,000 award. The other half of the prize went to a Russian, Peter Kapitza, 84, for his work in low-temperature physics. Also awarded last week was the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, given to British Biochemist Peter Mitchell, 58, for elucidating energy-producing processes in living cells.

When Penzias and Wilson first noticed the unexpected background static picked up by their antenna, they considered a number of causes, including the effect of what the German-born Penzias whimsically called "a white dielectric material"—pigeon droppings—in their antenna. But soon they learned from a Princeton group that was trying to detect evidence of the Big Bang that the radiation picked up by their antenna was of far greater significance: its temperature was remarkably close to what scientists had been predicting for radi-

ation left over from the primordial fireball. In theory, this radiation should be equivalent to what would be emitted by a so-called black body with a temperature of only 3.5 Celsius degrees above absolute zero—or about what the temperature of the universe should be now, billions of years after the fireball. The Bell scientists' discovery virtually confirmed that the universe had begun with a bang and, as the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences put it, "has made it possible to obtain information about cosmic processes that took place a very long time ago, at the time of the creation of the universe."

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Breaking A Barrier

Computer-on-a-chip may become even faster

Miraculous as it may be, the tiny silicon "chip" that is at the heart of today's electronics revolution has certain drawbacks. Crammed with thousands of individual circuits and components, this computer-on-a-chip is only about a quarter the size of a thumbnail. Yet despite the minuscule dimensions of these circuits, the time required for electric current to traverse them places a limit on how speedily the little computer can make its calculations.

Now the wizards at Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., who launched the microelectronic age with the invention of the transistor 31 years ago, have broken that speed limit. Bell scientists have developed a way of at least doubling the velocity at which electrons

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Science

race through tiny chips. Their feat could point the way to a whole new generation of "smart," computer-run devices in the home as well as in industry.

To make transistors and chips, scientists "dope" a semiconducting material like silicon with impurities, creating regions that have either an excess or a deficiency of electrons—and thus are negatively (n zones) or positively (p zones) charged. If two n zones, say, are separated by a p zone, they act like an electronic switch, or transistor; a small voltage in the p zone controls fluctuations in the current flowing between the n zones. But every time an excess electron is released in the n zone to join the current flow, it leaves behind a positively charged spot. Because opposite charges attract, these spots act as obstacles, pulling at or even trapping the negatively charged elec-



Dingle displaying speedy semiconductor

Creating electronic freeways.

trons in the current, thus slowing its flow.

To create what in effect is an electron freeway without these obstructing potholes, Bell Physicist Raymond Dingle and his colleagues built a semiconductor made of extremely thin, alternate layers of aluminum gallium arsenide (which they doped) and gallium arsenide (which they left pure). They reasoned that any electrons donated by the impurity would tend to migrate to the adjoining undoped gallium arsenide layer because of their tendency to seek what physicists call a lower energy state. Explains the Australian-born Dingle: "It's rather like the inclination of water to flow downhill." The new design worked. Isolated from the obstructing impurities in the alternate layers, electrons flowed at unprecedented velocities through the gallium arsenide layers: nearly twice as fast at room temperatures, and as much as 20 times as fast at lower temperatures.

For the moment, the work remains at the experimental level. But Dingle sees many practical future applications, ranging from stereo set components that require less energy to a new generation of high-speed computers and telephone transmission systems. Even more dazzling devices may be in the offing. At present,

TIME, OCTOBER 30, 1978

**"THE NEW POTSCRUBBER® III IS THE BEST
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WHO COULD ASK FOR ANYTHING MORE?"**

—Debbie Reynolds



IT WASHES DISHES CLEANER. The Potscrubber III dishwasher features the new exclusive Multi-Orbit™ Wash Arm, engineered to direct



a constantly changing pattern of water up through the dishes. This arm, combined with a Power Shower on top, and a Power Tower in the middle, gives you 3-level washing action that gets dishes and glasses cleaner than ever.

And the special Power Scrub® Cycle, while it may not do everything (such as remove burned-on soils), is designed to remove heavy dried-on and baked-on foods from pots and casseroles.

IT SAVES WATER AND SAVES ENERGY.

Almost 80% of the energy used in a dishwasher is in the hot water it consumes.

The Potscrubber III dishwasher has been specially designed to use less hot water. In fact, you could save hundreds of gallons a year.



You can also save energy by letting the dishes dry naturally, simply by pressing the Energy Saver button. And you can cut down on the number of washings you do because the new Super Racks hold more dishes.

AND IT RUNS QUIETLY, TOO. Our PermaTuf™ tub is not only tough (it won't chip, crack, peel or rust in normal use), but it's actually a sound-dampening material too.

And we didn't stop there. We even surrounded the PermaTuf tub with a blanket of sound insulation.

The Potscrubber III dishwasher from General Electric. Who could ask for anything more?



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Taste, Tradition.
These have
made us the
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—Grand Dad



For generations,
Head of the Bourbon Family.

Science

semiconductors are flat; their electrons, for all practical purposes, flow in a single plane. But with the new layering technique, Dingle foresees three-dimensional devices in which electrons flow in all directions. That could make possible even tinier circuitry that would make today's minuscule computers look like veritable dinosaurs. ■

Beetle Battles

On the dilemma of horns

Why do dung beetles have horns? Insignificant as the question may seem, it has puzzled entomologists for years. Are the protuberances weapons? Are they decorations for attracting the opposite sex? Indeed, do they serve any purpose at all? Timothy Palmer, a young scientist at Britain's Imperial College Field Station, outside London, decided to settle the matter once and for all.

As his subject, Palmer turned to *Typhoeus typhoeus*, commonly known as the minotaur beetle. Barely larger than a pebble, this long, shiny black bug is found throughout sandy areas of Europe, where it feeds mainly on rabbit, sheep or deer droppings. It is named for its three distinct horns—two large ones separated by a smaller one—that project threateningly from the male of the species.

Palmer constructed an artificial burrow with viewing glasses on either side like a child's ant farm. Then he introduced several female beetles, plus a single horned male. For hours he watched as the little bugs burrowed, scrounged for food and copulated. But the male never used his horns.

Then Palmer introduced a second male, and, as he had expected, an entomological display of macho erupted. Battling to assert their supremacy and win a female, the two little beasts went at each other like monsters in a Japanese sci-fi flick, pushing and shoving each other with their horns. If one beetle seemed to be getting the upper hand, the other often slumped on its side, blocking the first beetle's path. The more aggressive beetle would then use his horns as levers in an attempt to dislodge his opponent. Sometimes the defender flipped over on his back and locked horns directly with the aggressor. All the while, as the beetles lunged at each other, they made loud squeaking noises.

Each of these skirmishes lasted nearly three minutes, and the entire battle often continued for more than an hour. Finally, as one minotaur gained the upper hand, his vanquished foe either left the burrow of his own accord or was actually pushed out by the winner (who invariably turned out to be the larger beetle). Thus, Palmer reports in *Nature*, the minotaur's horns, and perhaps similar horns in other beetles, seem to have been evolved for only one purpose: combat. ■

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*Source: CAB statistics, year ending 3/31/78.

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80 PROOF

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You are looking at a PLO suicide squad.

They are sons of Palestinians, raised in refugee camps, and sworn to a cult of martyrdom for a land they've never known. They go to PLO schools. They learn to fight. And the day they get to the promised land they will probably lie dead with their innocent victims.

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ABC News has gained exclusive access to the PLO's inside operation.

From the leaders to the suicide squads, the Palestinians tell a story of a land in bloody conflict.

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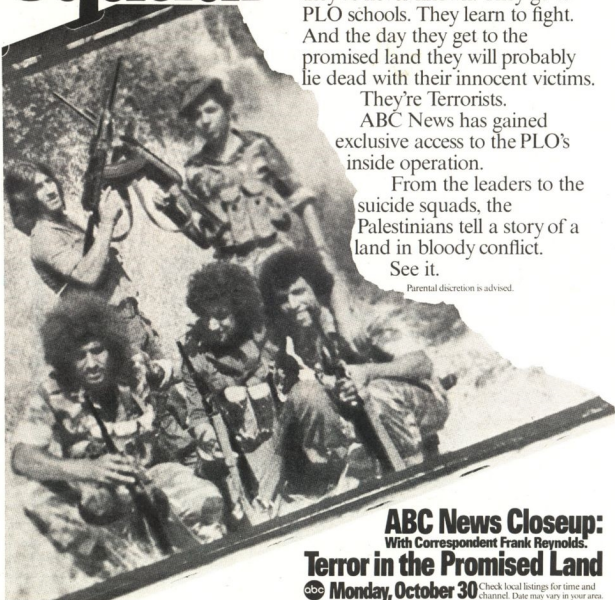
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ABC News Closeup:
With Correspondent Frank Reynolds.

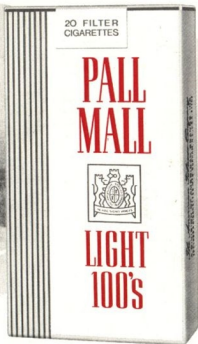
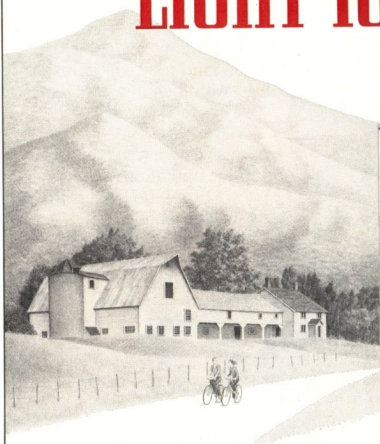
Terror in the Promised Land



Monday, October 30 Check local listings for time and channel. Date may vary in your area.



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1.0 mg. nic.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined
That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

12 mg. "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

People



A very human Deneuve on the set of *It's All Dad's Fault*

He has a tin ear for dialogue, but otherwise **Catherine Deneuve** and her current costar, Manfred, get along fine. "I give him orders," she says, "and, thank God, he has no initiative." To be that way around Deneuve, any man would have to be a robot, which is exactly what Manfred is. In Deneuve's latest film (working title: *It's All Dad's Fault*), now being shot in Nice, Manfred serves drinks, cleans house and also helps French Actor **Claude Brasseur** escape from jail. Even though she finds her sidekick's metallic utterances and mechanical behavior a bit off-putting, Deneuve is unfailingly polite about him. Says she: "It's an exceptional occasion to work with a robot."

After 110 years **Jefferson Davis** is once again a U.S. citizen, thanks to a bill signed into law by a fellow Southerner, **Jimmy Carter**. Shorn of citizenship by a punitive Reconstruction Era Congress, Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, died in 1889. In 1975, General **Robert E. Lee's** citizenship was restored, leaving Davis the sole Confederate leader still ostracized. Carter agreed that enough was enough. Said he: "Our nation needs to clear away the guilts, enmities and recriminations of the past."

The Los Angeles World Affairs Council thought it would be a good idea to invite

Rhodesian Prime Minister **Ian Smith** as a guest speaker, but to Actress-Demonstrator **Jane Fonda** the notion amounted to unmitigated gall. She and 500 other protesters with pickets and bullhorns denounced Smith as a symbol of white-ruled Africa's racial policies. "We have enough problems here," Fonda declared, "without propping up a minority military regime. It is important to let him know that his philosophy is not welcome to millions of Americans." To Smith

Fonda and friends fume at Smith



the hostility was nothing new: he has been greeted similarly in Washington, New York City and Houston.

The craftsmanship and the tone are suggestive of **Andrew Wyeth**, but the new painting of **Lady Bird Johnson** is in fact by New Yorker **Aaron Shikler**, best known for the official White House portraits of President **John F. Kennedy** and his widow **Jacqueline Onassis**. Commissioned by **Jane Engelhard**, widow of Industrialist **Charles Engelhard**, the *Lady Bird* canvas was painted in Texas last spring when the bluebonnets were in bloom, and will be on permanent display at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin. Said *Lady Bird* last week: "I'm crazy about it. I feel very much in tune with it."

How to win the heart of a lady fair? Be her bodyguard, or so two famous young ladies would attest. **Susan Ford**, 21, freelance photographer and only daughter of former President **Gerald and Betty Ford**, plans to marry **Charles Frederick Vance**, 37, a Secret Service agent and divorcee who met his future bride in June 1977 when assigned to a year's duty as a guard for the Ford family. **Patty Hearst**, 24, still in jail for bank robbery, is planning to marry **Bernard Shaw**, 30, a San Francisco cop who was one of her bodyguards when she was free on bail last year.



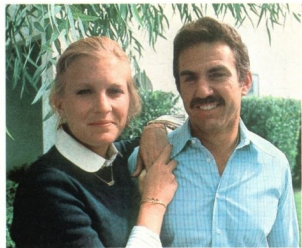
Lady Bird on canvas at the library

On the Record

Ray Kroc, McDonald's Senior Chairman, in Tokyo to open stand No. 5,000, on his other role as owner of the San Diego Padres: "The club is a helluva lot of fun, like my wife, but there's no profit in either one."

Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard historian, on a list of history's most important people (led by Mohammed, Newton and Christ): "[It] is like evaluating the comparative importance of water, love and Europe."

Ezer Weizman, Israel's Defense Minister: "Anyone who says he is not emotional is not getting what he should out of life."



Susan and Charles, the bodyguard in her future

FROM THE ARE NUMBER ONE, VANS AND WAG

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Consider the look. Slightly bolder. With a wider hood for improved serviceability. Optional stacked rectangular head lamps and chrome grille (standard on all Royal exterior trims). Integrated corner parking lights. New front bumper, too, with optional bumper guards. And fifteen colors to choose from—ten of them new this year.

NEW NUTS AND BOLTS.

What's under the sheet metal is impressive, too. Things like a new diagnostic plug that makes it easier to check out the voltage regulator, alternator, ignition system, and more. There's even a newly designed front suspension that further reduces noise and better isolates road shocks for a smoother ride.



AN OLDIE BUT GOODIE.

Last year, we introduced a great new idea that's now one of our great old ideas. It's the Travel



FOLKS WHO COME THE NEWEST ONS IN AMERICA.

Seating Package available on Royal Sportsman wagons. It not only provides comfortable seating, but a nice place to lounge, eat, or sleep.

NEW COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

Inside there's a newly designed air conditioner that increases cold air flow 27 percent over last year. Yet, it's lighter, and even available with a six-cylinder engine. You can also order a new tilt steering column. A four-speed overdrive transmission. Or a Sky Lite sun roof for more fun.

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Dodge is Number One (based on the industry's accepted practice of defining van sales) and offers more models than Chevy. Also greater



(Paint and trim on van at left available through Dealer or customizing shop.)

van maneuverability, model for model, than Ford or Chevy. And makes a variety of models, ranging from our 109-inch-wheelbase B100 to our Maxis, the roomiest vans and wagons in the business. They've had a big part in making Dodge America's fastest growing truck company.

* 357% increase from 1967 to 1977.

**DODGE IS INTO TRUCKIN'
LIKE AMERICA'S
INTO JEANS.**



**"HEY, THAT'S
MY DODGE."**



Cinema

Nowhere Over the Rainbow

THE WIZ

Directed by Sidney Lumet; Musical Direction by Quincy Jones

So much wit and talent and energy crowd the screen in this lavishly filmed variant of the Oz story that it is depressing to realize that the production never had a chance. The trouble is not that memories are stirred of Judy Garland in *The Wizard of Oz*, a film so indelibly fixed in the mind that to remake it would be like remaking *Gone With the Wind*. *The Wiz*, which came to life first as a Broadway musical, is a cousin of the movie, not a remake. Its independence is firmly based in its cheerful suppositions that Dorothy is a black girl from Harlem

and that Oz is downtown somewhere in scary and wonderful Manhattan.

The film's mortal liability is not merely that fantasy is light but money is heavy. Nor is it that in the most expensive film musical ever made (over \$30 million), there are sure to be boggy places where what we see is not a fairy tale but a wounded budget projection creeping off to die. The difficulty is not even that by now we are overentertained and grumpy about song-and-dance numbers. (In *The Wiz* they are bright and clever, but as elaborate as D-day.)

What is wrong is the bankable-star problem. This means that banks will not back a big film unless the star is someone even a banker has heard of. Thus, when you want to cast a black version of *The Wizard of Oz*, you do not hold an audition for beautiful teen-age black girls who can sing like crazy, though the possibilities of such an audition stagger the imagination. You sign up Diana Ross, who is beautiful, sings like crazy, and is known to bankers from a career dating back to the early '60s, when she was the lead singer of the Supremes. Ross is 34, so the script calls for a Dorothy who is 24 and a shy schoolteacher. This is awkward, because if the fantasy is to succeed, Dorothy must be childlike enough to be terrified of witches and wizards, and to talk trustingly with a scarecrow, a lion and a tin man. A woman of 24 who is that innocent should not be teaching school.



Diana Ross with her best pal Toto



Three for the road: Russell, Ross, Jackson



Good Witch Lena Horne

Never mind, bankable is bankable, so Ross, straining hard to seem as naive as her little dog Toto, is blown by a snowstorm to Munchkin land. This turns out to be the old New York World's Fair Pavilion at Flushing Meadow, where the Wicked Witch of the East has turned hundreds of juvenile spray-paint vandals into graffiti figures. The yellow brick road leads across the Brooklyn Bridge to the World Trade Center,

where Richard Pryor reigns as the Wiz. But before Dorothy gets there, she meets a roarious but cowardly lion (Ted Ross) and a marvelous scarecrow (Michael Jackson), hung up on his pole and tormented by rascally birds. Jackson sings a piteous lament, to the effect that "you can't win, you can't break even, and you can't get out of the game." *Wiz* Composer Charlie Smalls is a gifted comic writer, and soon Nipsey Russell, whose rusty tin man is easily the best characterization of the film, sings an oozy and oleaginous Smalls ballad, *Slide Some Oil to Me*. Toward the end, awful Evillene, the Wicked Witch of the West (Mabel King), rumbles out a menacing hard-rocker, *Don't Nobody Bring Me No Bad News*.

The ballads that Ross has to sing, on the other hand, have dull lines like "If you believe, within your heart you'll know/ That no one can change the path that you must go." Poor Lena Horne, as Glinda, the Good Witch of the South, has to suck this same lyrical lemon when, wearing a gruesome blue good-fairy gown, she floats in a starry, process-shot sky. A huge budget corrupts hugely. By this time the viewer has realized that he can't win, he can't break even, and he must get out of the theater.

— John Skow



Revelers in the land of Oz, reborn at Manhattan's World Trade Center

"You can't break even, and you can't get out of the game."

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Economy & Business

Inflation: The Big Fight Opens

Stage 2 had better succeed if a recession is to be avoided

STOCK MARKET SUFFERS RECORD ONE-WEEK LOSS. DOLLAR SCRAPES NEW LOWS. INTEREST RATES SOAR. PINCHING BORROWERS. Different combinations, but the same old dismal headlines; congressional passage of the long-awaited tax and energy bills changed them not at all last week. So what else is new? This week one highly significant element: President Carter goes on TV to start his most serious attempt yet to douse the raging U.S. inflation that is the basic cause of all the other economic damage.

In a speech from the White House Tuesday night, the President is scheduled to unfurl Stage 2 of his anti-inflation program (Stage 1 began with the limp voluntarism he announced last April). The program that his advisers described in private briefings to top businessmen last week is quite detailed—so much so that the Government is preparing a thick book of definitions and a 300-question-and-answer fact sheet to explain the wage-price guidelines that are the heart of the program. Stage 2's main features:

WAGE GUIDELINES. Most workers will be asked to settle for wage-and-benefit increases averaging 7% over the next three years, with no more than 8% coming in the first year. One exception: workers earning less than \$3 or \$3.50 an hour (the final figure was uncertain) will be free to get all they can.

PRICE STANDARDS. Companies will be expected to hold price boosts to a half point below the average of the past two years. If everyone obeys, the Administration hopes the increase in all industrial prices can be held to between 6% and 6.5%. Again there will be exceptions for companies that are suffering rapid cost increases and have low profits.

MONITORING. Companies will not be required to report wage and price increases to the Government. But the top 400 or so—those whose annual sales total roughly \$500 million or more—are being warned that they will be watched closely by 20 to 100 bureaucrats being added to the staff of the Council on Wage and Price Stability (COWPS). The 400 biggest companies in turn will be expected to watch wage-price boosts by their suppliers



PENALTIES AGAINST VIOLATORS.

They will first be warned privately, then denounced publicly. If they do not reform, the Government will try to exclude them from bidding on federal contracts, possibly threaten them with unfavorable regulatory and antitrust action, and loosen restrictions that now protect them against import competition—in brief, says one executive, use every extralegal lever available "short of sending in the FBI for the files at night."

HIRING FREEZE. There will be a ceiling on new federal hiring, and reduction of the Government work force by attri-

tion. According to one plan, only half of all Government employees who retire or quit will be replaced.

BUDGET TRIMMING. The federal deficit will be further reduced. Red ink in fiscal 1979, which has just started, is estimated at \$40 billion, down from \$60.6 billion projected last January. For fiscal 1980, advisers are determined to bring the deficit down to no more than \$30 billion. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal advocates a figure in "the 20s," and Budget Boss James McIntyre would like it held to \$25 billion.

REGULATORY REFORM. Carter will probably propose a "regulatory calendar" that would require all federal agencies to list the regulations that they intend to impose on business during the year, the effective dates and a cost-benefit analysis of each. The idea is to avoid a pile-up of regulations that would subject business to inflationary cost increases.

To head the Stage 2 program, Carter would like to name Alfred Kahn, a somewhat ironic choice. As chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Kahn became famous for freeing airlines from burdensome federal regulation. As overseer of the guidelines, he would be in charge of much greater Government intervention in the private economy. But Kahn has built a towering reputation in Washington as a bureaucrat who gets things done. A vastly energetic but informal official who often pads about his office in stocking feet, Kahn is a trained economist who believes that the greatest challenge to his profession "is deciding not what the ultimate, economically rational equilibrium

should look like, but what is economically rational in an irrational world and how best to get from here to there." At week's end he had not decided whether to take the job. If he does, he has a quick enough wit to appreciate a gag that is circulating in Washington: he should be called not anti-inflation czar but king—King Kahn.

Though the program sounds tough, parts of it are misleading. The federal hiring freeze probably will be presented as an act of spartan self-denial by the Administration. Actu-





CAB Chairman Alfred Kahn in Washington
A reputation for getting things done.

ally, Carter has no choice: a little-noticed amendment to the Civil Service Reform Act requires him to reduce the number of Government employees, now 2.3 million, to 2.2 million by next October. More important, Administration officials have been making much of the fact that the Government awards some \$80 billion in federal contracts each year, in theory giving it powerful leverage in forcing companies to comply with the guidelines. In fact, on most of those contracts the Government must stick with the same highly specialized suppliers.

So the guidelines come down to another exercise in jawboning—trying to persuade unions and companies to comply voluntarily. First portents are not favorable. AFL-CIO President George Meany has damned the whole idea of guidelines. He fears that companies will zealously enforce the wage limits while raising prices as fast as ever.

Businessmen tend to view the guidelines as an attack on the symptoms rather than the causes of inflation. Shearon Harris, chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, sent Carter a six-page letter sarcastically suggesting that the Administration apply guidelines not to wages and prices but to its own actions, "such as a 7% limit on the increase in federal taxes, a 5% ceiling on the increase in overall federal spending and a freeze on net new regulations." William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate banking committee, said last week that guidelines may have "some value" but "there is one answer and one answer only at this time—cut spending." He urges cuts of 5% to 10% in the budgets of all federal departments and agencies.

Nonetheless, Administration officials vow to keep the guidelines in effect as long as necessary to bring inflation down to an acceptable rate. Since the program aims at reducing the rate by only half a percentage point a year, that could take a very long time. Price increases actually slowed down to a 7% annual rate in the third quarter, a welcome relief from the 11% pace of the previous three months, but the rate is expected to average around 8% for 1978 as a whole and to be running at about that pace by year's end.

The alternatives to Stage 2, Administration planners believe, are worse. In a

burst of candor, COWPS Director Barry Bosworth said that if the plan fails, the U.S. will face a "cruel choice" of outright wage-price controls or recession. Some non-Government economists, including Democrats Arthur Okun and Walter Heller, also believe a recession is becoming more likely, partly because inflation is eating up consumer purchasing power, partly because the Federal Reserve Board is pushing interest rates so high.

Certainly the tax and energy bills, necessary though they are, will not right the economy. They once were the keystones of the President's economic strategy, but by the time they finally survived their ordeal by Congress, they had come to seem mere Band-Aids.

The \$12.7 billion reduction in individual income levies provided by the tax bill will just about offset the bite of increased Social Security taxes and the impact of inflation pushing people into higher tax brackets. But the cuts in corporate and capital gains taxes stand to improve the business climate and stimulate investment. The energy bill permits natural gas prices to rise significantly, leading to total decontrol in 1985, and meanwhile imposes the same pricing system on gas pumped and sold within a single state and fuel piped across state lines. Energy executives in Houston forecast that as a result, more gas will flow from producing states like Texas and Louisiana to homes and factories in the North and Midwest, where gas ran desperately short the past two winters.

The big question is whether the bill's conservation measures, which are much weaker than the President wanted, will enable the U.S. to cut oil imports. Two weeks ago, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger estimated that U.S. oil imports will rise 2 million bbl. per day by 1985, to around 10 million bbl., rather than drop 2.5 million bbl., as Carter had pledged. That prospect helped touch off another orgy of dollar selling abroad.

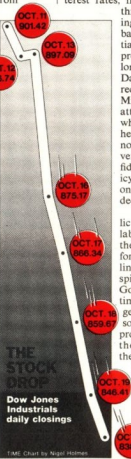
Nervousness about the weak dollar and inflation conspired to bring a startling break in stock prices. The Dow Jones industrial average last week tumbled more than 59 points, to 838, its worst one-week loss in history. Indeed, currency and stock markets seem to be getting locked into a vicious circle. When a plunge in the dollar causes stock prices to drop, foreign money managers read the stock slide as an indication that Americans are losing faith in their own economy, and they unload still more dollars.

Investors' overriding worry, however, is not the dollar but interest rates. Last week the Federal Reserve Board acted to push the "Fed funds" rate at which banks lend to one another to nearly 9%, a level that Economist Okun believes almost guarantees recession by making borrowing more expensive. Nor is there much hope that the rises in loan charges will stop. The Federal Reserve has been jacking up interest rates largely in order to contain an inflationary increase in the U.S. money supply, but so far it has failed. Money supply during the past month has shot up at an annual rate of about 12%, nearly double the board's upper target of 6.5%.

The Fed has ways of manipulating money supply other than raising interest rates; it can, for example, pull money out of the banking system by selling Government securities. But heavy loan demands defeat the best-laid plans and cause both interest rates and the money supply to rise. So it is a destructive cycle: people borrow to stay ahead of inflation, and vigorous borrowing feeds inflation.

So all economic troubles now come back to inflation—a great evil in itself and the main force that is driving down the dollar and the stock market, forcing up interest rates, frightening consumers and threatening recession. In selling his latest program to combat it, Carter has one potentially powerful asset: the prestige he won by his diplomatic triumph at Camp David. Richard Curtin, director of the University of Michigan survey of consumer attitudes, reports: "People who were not giving him a hearing just a while ago are now willing to listen. This is very important because confidence in Government policy has a very strong impact on the consumer and his decisions."

If Carter can build a public groundswell for Stage 2, labor and business, for all their misgivings, may feel forced to observe the guidelines, and if the wage-price spiral can be slowed, the Government will get more time to chop away at the budget deficit. But even if a socko TV speech gets the program off to a good start, the President will face the tough task of maintaining public, labor and business confidence—and imposing unpleasantly stringent spending discipline on his own Administration—for what at best will be a long, long haul.



Fun and Expletives Repleted

As they meet, corporate chiefs see some modest gains ahead

In sleepy Hot Springs, Va., the sprawling Georgian-style Homestead was gripped with a particular excitement the weekend before last. The same little ritual takes place every fall and spring when the Business Council, composed of about 100 top corporate chieftains, gathers with the highest Government officers at the exclusive resort in what sometimes have been stormy conclaves. As General Motors Chairman Thomas Murphy puts it, the meetings are held "so we can hear Government's views, but more important, they can hear our views." Yet, as TIME Washington Correspondent George Taber observes from Hot Springs, there is also a good deal of opportunity for fun and games. His report:

in a surrey, along with bowling, swimming and spa waters.

Despite these distractions, businessmen find time for many formal talks and weighty pronouncements. At various closed-door working sessions this time, members debated policy with Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller, Budget Director James McIntyre, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, Presidential Trade-and-Inflation Aide Robert Strauss, CIA Chief Stansfield Turner and Economist Alan Greenspan.

Sandwiched between the working sessions, the black-tie dinners and dances, the council members hold informal press conferences—sometimes too informal. For example, David Packard, chairman

of the Administration is now more open-minded."

Council members expressed moderate optimism about the economy, noting that a joint study by their economists forecasts that it will show real growth next year of about 3%—not great but far above recession levels. The business leaders were also encouraged by the voter uprising against Government spending. Said Benjamin Biagini, chairman of the Southern Pacific Co.: "Proposition 13 is the greatest thing since ice cream." Du Pont Chairman Irving Shapiro exulted that "the public is again captain of the ship. For the first time we're in a posture to get a good economic policy because the public is demanding it."

In the mood of the consumer, businessmen's opinions were mixed. GM's Murphy believed the consumer "will stay in a buying state of mind. He is concerned about the economy twelve to 18 months out, but the current situation doesn't concern him." But other members feared that the consumer is dangerously overloaded with debt. Said GE's Jones: "Historically, when the consumer's debt load gets above 19%, he stops buying and that tips us into a recession. Right now it's more than 20%." Bill Miller agreed that he was also anxious about growing consumer debt.

The major fear of the business chiefs was that monetary policy will not be made tight enough to curb inflation and the Administration will ultimately go for wage-price controls. Citibank Chief Walter Wriston leaned back in a soft couch and remarked: "Diocletian tried controls in 301 A.D. They didn't work then, and they won't work now. It's baked in the cake that we're going to have a recession in 1980. People are always saying that alcohol doesn't make you drunk, and monetary policy doesn't give you inflation." David Packard, an opponent of wage and price guidelines, contended that "there is no way to put numbers out in Washington that can be applied equitably across the line."

In their free hours, council members took to the tennis courts and golf links for round robin tournaments. Beating all others at tennis, which ranged from average to ridiculous, was Winton ("Red") Blount, the former Postmaster General, who heads his own big construction firm. The winner of the golf contest, where the play was somewhat sharper, was Edward Carter, chairman of Carter Hawley Hale Stores. Council members' wives, who are banned from working sessions, passed the time each afternoon by shopping. At one point a group of corporate husbands lined the walls of the Country Shop, a pricey boutique just outside the Homestead's gates, while their wives examined \$100 dresses and suits that started at \$200. Irving Shapiro, who kept telling his wife it was better to shop at Sears, finally agreed to her purchase of a pair of slacks after she showed him that they contained Dacron. "If it's Dacron, it's O.K.," said the boss of Du Pont.



High executives at the Homestead (clockwise from upper left): Mobil's Rawleigh Warner and Howard Clark of American Express; Chrysler's John Riccardi; CIA's Stansfield Turner; IBM's Frank Cary; Edgar Kaiser of Kaiser Industries flanked by Stephen Bechtel Jr. and Sr. of Bechtel Group

of Hewlett-Packard, who enjoys the hostelry's liquid assets, made an expletive-repleted attack on Energy Czar James Schlesinger 18 months ago that left his colleagues goggle-eyed.

At the private meetings, the exchanges were frank. Confided one Administration representative: "We got a real going-over on Government barriers to exports." Yet, unlike earlier meetings, when most council members were depressed by what they saw as Jimmy Carter's aloofness to them, White House emissaries found the atmosphere generally friendly. Said General Electric Chairman Reginald Jones, who often visits the White House for private chats with President Carter: "Government officials understand problems a lot better than a year ago. The Admin-

Council sessions at the Homestead combine the rich flavor of a country weekend at a Tara-like estate with the glorious luxury of an old-fashioned transatlantic voyage. The five-star resort has three 18-hole golf courses and 15 tennis courts. In the cavernous lobby, where half a dozen roaring fireplaces give off the gentle fragrance of burning hickory and high tea is served while a string trio plays, notices offer skeet shooting or trout fishing. There is also horseback riding or jaunts

Economy & Business

Total Recall

Firestone rolls them back

The company had known for some time that these tires are a severe problem, with many, many defective failures," thundered Joan Claybrook, chief of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Last week, after months of angry negotiations, NHTSA pressed an agreement out of Firestone to recall its old 500 model steel-belted radials, which had experienced an unusual number of tread separations and blowouts.

The company will be obliged to recall as many as 7.5 million of the tires, primarily those produced between March 1975 and May 1976. In addition to the 500s, the recall includes similar tires sold as original equipment on General Motors cars and those marketed under other brand names, notably Montgomery Ward's Grappler 8000 and Super Shell Steel Radial. Firestone will have to replace them with its new and presumably improved 721 radials. It has also agreed to offer 50% discounts on the new tires to anybody who trades in a Firestone 500 model that was produced before March 1975.

This will add up to the largest tire recall in history, and the company estimates that it will cost up to \$230 million—or twice as much as last year's earnings. That may be an inflated estimate, but in any case, Firestone will be able to deduct the expense from its income taxes.

The agreement capped a classic corporate public relations fiasco for Firestone—and a number of personal tragedies for others. Complaints on the 500s started rolling in several years ago. In July the NHTSA recommended that Firestone recall all the 500s still on the road. The company, which had continued producing some of the tires until early this year, refused. Recent information released by NHTSA suggested that 41 deaths and 65 injuries were connected with 500-series tire

failures. While the evidence seemed conclusive, Firestone argued all along that no specific defects in the tire had ever been proved.

Now, according to the agreement, Firestone will have less than 60 days to begin notifying owners by mail, television, radio and print. Claybrook says that NHTSA will keep a close watch on the notification campaign: "We will not leave it up to Firestone to determine the amount or the content of the advertising." Amid all else, Firestone is worried about reports that some people have begun rummaging through dumps in search of 500s that could conceivably be turned in for new 721s. The company alerted dealers to start asking questions if someone wheels in with a whole truckload of 500s.

Decision Doctor

The 78 Nobel winner examines management

One of the few geniuses in the social sciences," says Harvard Economist Otto Eckstein. "The one man in the world who has come closest to being a Renaissance man," opines Richard Cyert, president of Pittsburgh's Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU). These were some of the reactions to the surprise award last week of the 1978 Nobel Prize for Economics to Herbert A. Simon, 62, a professor of psychology and computer science at CMU. Choosing Simon may be an attempt by the Nobel committee to broaden the basis for the economics prize, which has come under muted criticism for being too narrowly focused; some economists believe the prize should be expanded to include outstanding work in all the social sciences.

Despite his groundbreaking theories on business decision making, Simon, who has made important contributions to a variety of fields from sociology to applied mathematics, is not an orthodox economist. Moreover, the centerpiece of his economic work, the widely influential book *Administrative Behavior*, which was cited by the Nobel committee, was published more than 30 years ago.

Simon's ideas punch holes in the traditional theory that corporations seek to achieve the very maximum profits and, in striving toward this goal, automatically adjust to changing circumstances. In the modern corporation, he contends, decision making is diffuse, spreading through many departments and individuals, not always harmoniously.

Corporate policymakers, Simon asserts, are pressed to make decisions without enough accurate information to maximize profits. They settle for aiming at merely "satisfactory" profits, often with



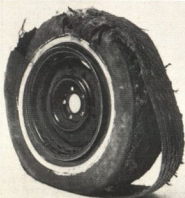
Simon teaching at Carnegie-Mellon

Punching holes in traditional theory.

unexpected results. A key weakness in the haphazard process is that solutions that worked once may be tried over and over again in situations requiring entirely different resolutions. Most economic forecasters, however, accept the traditional notion that firms seek to maximize profits. If that is not so, then the economic policy decisions that flow from their forecasts, both in and out of government, are to say the least, questionable.

Simon was brought up in Milwaukee and earned his doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago in 1943. For the past two decades he has been a leader in the drive to create artificial intelligence through computer technology. Says he: "My mind works according to laws and mechanisms, not some mysterious mind fluid." In his 29 years at CMU, Simon has proved a talented administrator and teacher. A painter and pianist, Simon also served on the President's Science Advisory Committee under Lyndon Johnson.

Simon is determined not to let the luster of the prize change his life. On entering his first class the day after the Nobel announcement, Simon was greeted with a standing ovation from his jubilant students. He smiled, thanked them, and without further ado went into his lecture on cognitive psychology.



Ravaged 500 radial with tread separated
A classic corporate fiasco.

Rambunctious Revival of Books

Big chains put new zip into a fussy trade

Once upon a time book retailing was about as exciting as watching haircuts. Hardcover books were often sold in musty downtown stores by fussy bibliophiles, and many readers turned to paperback racks in the more informal atmosphere of supermarkets or drugstores. Today the bookstore business is in the midst of a rambunctious revival. Highly organized chains with fat financial backing are using aggressive, unsentimental sales and promotion techniques to push into all parts of the country. The chains are cutting into book-club sales and sweeping some small independent stores out of business or forcing them to rely more and more on discounting or specialization.

Largely as a result of their merchandising razzle-dazzle, the chains are inducing people to buy more books than ever. Retail sales rose to \$1.6 billion last year for hard and soft covers combined, and this year they are expected to climb 13%, to \$1.8 billion. In terms of unit volume, sales this year will reach about 550 million books. Many of the new customers are former book-club members who find shopping in stores more convenient. As a result, hardcover sales by the clubs fell 4.5% last year, though inflation pushed up dollar volume by 7%, to \$253 million. Helped by the chains' expansion, stores are springing up, increasing from about 7,300 less than two years ago to almost 9,000 now.

In the forefront of the merchandising blitz are such chains as Waldenbooks, the nation's largest book retailer, owned by Carter Hawley Hale Stores. Begun in 1962, the Walden chain now has 498 shops dotted around the country, mostly in suburban shopping malls. In recent years it has been opening a store a week. B. Dalton, a subsidiary of Dayton Hudson Corp., the department store conglomerate, is the second largest bookseller. Dalton too has been growing at a feverish rate in recent years and has 339 stores in 40 states. Other chains include Doubleday stores, an affiliate of the publishing house, and Brentano's, an affiliate of Macmillan. The chains account for up to half of all hardcover retail sales, and their share of the market grows every month.

These big companies operate with a cold efficiency that astounds the oldtime booksellers, who often take a warm proprietary interest in their wares. Highly computerized Dalton, which carries about 30,000 titles in each shop, assigns every book a number; when the book is sold the number is entered through the cash register into a computer, which produces a weekly report on what every store in the chain has sold. Slow-moving titles are quickly culled. Most chains concentrate

almost exclusively on bestsellers—novels, self-help, biographies and the like.

Having consolidated their position in the big cities, Walden already has three stores in New York City and is planning to open more. Next month Dalton is opening one of the nation's largest bookstores, on Manhattan's Fifth Avenue. It will carry 100,000 titles and have ten departments offering 125 categories of books. The re-



Browsers at Manhattan's Barnes & Noble
Operating with unsentimental efficiency.

ligious and health sections will have parquet floors for a feeling of stability. The technology section will be paneled in walnut, and the young readers' section will be colored a bright *Star Wars* blue and green. A glass elevator will connect the first and second floors.

Competition from the new store is certain to intensify the bruising price war that is already roiling the New York City area, where an estimated one-third of U.S. hardcover books are sold. The discounters commonly cut prices 20% to 35% on bestsellers. The battle has already forced Laurel Book Center, a small chain, out of busi-

ness. McGraw-Hill at times has posted a Barker outside its Manhattan store to attract customers by offering a daily giveaway of technical books. Doubleday has refurbished and expanded its main Fifth Avenue store and is relying more and more on cut-rate leftovers—so-called remainders. Barnes & Noble's huge New York stores have flourished by offering a mountainous selection of remainders, which sell at a fraction of the jacket price. Only venerable Scribner's successfully remains above the battle, carrying thousands of titles its competitors do not stock.

In Chicago, another big book-buying city, Dalton is taking on the long established Kroch's & Brentano's regional chain, competing side by side in two downtown locations and four suburban sites. Kroch's, which has a reputation as a quality bookseller with an interest in the literary field, continues to operate in the old tradition; its sales people, for instance, often phone customers to alert them to new books that they might like. Against this, Dalton offers a plethora of autograph parties featuring such guests as Charlton Heston and former Treasury Secretary William Simon, and some selective discounting. Like many independents, Carl Kroch, the chain's president, insists there will always be a place for the old, full-price shop. Says he: "You can't provide our kind of services on such a large scale. Besides, there's room for everyone. The public is still underexposed to books."

Cheap Flights

Europe emulates the U.S.

To most Europeans, train travel has been a way of life. It is fast, efficient and cheap. European air travel, on the other hand, has been fast, efficient and expensive. National air carriers divide up the market and, lacking stiff competition, charge pretty much what they please. Until last month, a 213-mile Paris-London flight cost twice as much as a 205-mile New York-Washington trip.

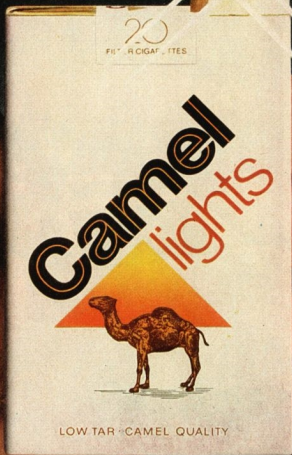
In a move to attract more nonbusiness customers and to fill half-empty, off-peak-hour flights, European air executives are starting to realize what their American counterparts learned this summer: lower fares lead to more customers and greater profits. Recently British Airways reduced prices as much as 40%, pegging the London-Paris round trip at \$92.50, vs. this summer's \$154. Lufthansa, Alitalia and KLM next week will reduce fares 15% to 25% on some flights between Germany, Italy and The Netherlands. Air France is also getting into the act with a 40% reduction on some of its round trip Paris-London excursions. Other European carriers are expected to follow suit. Such news may well bring air travel within the budgets of more Europeans, many of whom have never flown.

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THUNDERBIRD

FORD DIVISION



Books

Reviving the Story-Telling Art

After a long depression, making believe is paying off

In America, fiction is always in trouble. The novel has been receiving extreme unpopularity for 20 years, the short story is the waif of literature, perennially searching for a home. Yet this fall, scores of worthy novels have issued from distinguished publishers; stories still find a loyal readership. Random House Editorial Director Jason Epstein notes that James Michener's novel *Chesapeake* is selling twice as well as his last one. *A first novel*, *Final Payments* by Mary Gordon, has sold 40,000 copies. Says Epstein: The outlook for U.S. fiction has "never been better."

Richard Snyder, president of Simon & Schuster, agrees: "Anyone who decries the state of fiction is naive. It used to be that the maximum you could hope to sell in quality work was about 100,000 copies. That figure has doubled in recent years."

Herman Gollub, editor in chief of *Athenaeum*, admits that "there is one kind of fiction that is disappearing—the non-friction novel that gives off no sparks, that is self-conscious, competent, tedious. But the rest of the list has unprecedented vitality and variety. If you can get Judith Krantz's *Scorpions* and John Irving's *The World According to Garp* on the same bestseller list, you have a thriving democratic literature." It is a literature that will always experience depressions as well as rallies. But for now, most publishers of novels and stories are bullish on fiction. As this autumn gathering proves, they have at least 11 good reasons:

ADJACENT LIVES

by Ellen Schwamm
Knopf; 215 pages; \$7.95

A distinguished art critic, Tom is weary of his marriage to his promiscuous, desperately chic wife, and finds in his beautiful student a kind of Beatrice to his Dante. Although she is happily married, Natalie is immediately attracted to her professor's radiance of mind. He pursues her, she capitulates only too willingly, and they begin a year-long series of passionate, clandestine meetings. In her first novel, Ellen Schwamm takes this conventional plot and Manhattan milieu and creates a fresh and elegant narrative.

As Natalie endures two deaths in the family and Tom tries to come to terms with his wife's infidelities, their affair frays and then severs. Though the doomed lovers are portrayed with grace and wit, the novel's style is curiously oblique, conveying intensity of feeling not so much by exposition as by choice of detail and inflection.



Ellen Schwamm

Even her passion has poise.

"Even her passion has poise," Schwamm writes of Natalie. The same may be said of Schwamm's minor-key prose, remarkably suited to evoking those "moments of clear, bright, sufficient joy" that elevate life and redeem grief.

A KINGDOM

by James Hanley
Horizon; 201 pages; \$8.95

The Welsh novels of James Hanley are peopled by a nation of poets. An old man recites a story in a pub and "the sun came out of his mouth"; the storyteller's auditor reports to his wife: "That Roberts man broke open his tight mouth and warmed the whole place with a tale."

But those tales are generally somber, despite their lyrical intensity. Hanley's

James Hanley: using dialogue to disclose character



novels, which have enjoyed a considerable reputation in England since the 1930s, exude a chill that corresponds to the spare, cramped lives of his characters: a bardic policeman who becomes obsessed with the disappearance of a tramp from his village, a spinster who lives with her father on a remote farm. It is a landscape out of Hardy, but with none of Hardy's ruminative asides; a master of idiom and intonation, Hanley relies on dialogue to disclose character. His prose reads like a play.

A Kingdom relates the tense encounter between two sisters on the occasion of their father's death. One had chosen a total allegiance to the old man, the other a marriage that enabled her to escape the family's terrible isolation. Hanley's suggestive style evokes by its very reticence the buried motives and subtle emotions that impose themselves on every human act. "I like to work out in my mind how far a word will go, how deep, or how high it can climb," meditates one of his characters. In Hanley's luminous novels, words travel about as far as they can go in the direction of music.

NEGLECTED LIVES

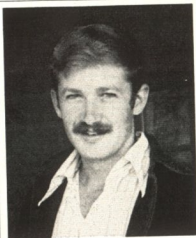
by Stephen Alter
Farrar, Straus & Giroux;
179 pages; \$8.95

Half a century ago, E.M. Forster raised questions about British colonialism in *A Passage to India*. Novelists have been answering ever since. One of the most unusual replies is this brief visit to a colony of Anglo-Indians in Debrakot, a forgotten hill town where the conflict of blood and tradition provides new wounds every day.

Brigadier Theodore Augden recalls his years of military service: "The few of us who were called Eurasians first and officers afterwards were looked on by the Brits as upstarts. The Indians called us snobs." Strangers in their own skins, exiles in their own country, the half-castes yearn for some homeland that does not exist. Enter Lionel, 20, banished from Lucknow because of an affair with a Hindu girl. The young bachelor withdraws into lofty isolation. "He was laughing at us for our old ways, our old clothes, our games, our silly picnics, and our drunkenness," thinks Natalie, Augden's wife, as she watches Lionel keeping his distance.

But Lionel is the one who confronts the pains of mixed heritage. "It's the world of alleys and narrow lanes I'm scared of," he confesses, "anything outside the garden wall." In time he comes to sympathize with the vision of India's lost generation: "We are all refugees escaping from our tradition and yet, at the same time, carrying it on our backs."

Books



Stephen Alter

A provision of new wounds every day.

Occasionally, Alter grows so sensitive that he is practically inaudible, and some of his insights are a bit unripe. But his cast is indelible and his command of narrative assured. The handful of flaws can be easily overlooked. For the author, who grew up in India, the son of American missionaries, is all of 22. His first novel marks the debut of an artist worth reading and watching closely.

BLACK CAMELOT

by Duncan Kyle

St. Martin's Press; 277 pages; \$8.95

Duncan Kyle writes thinking man's thrillers (*The Suvarov Adventure*, *Whiteout*) that invariably become best-sellers in Britain, and for good reason: they combine all too human characters, masterly plotting and impeccable research. *Black Camelot* is all Kyle guile. The novel is set in the waning months of World War II, when the Third Reich's slimier survivors are engaged in a last-ditch struggle.

The Nazis' scheme is to smuggle to the Soviets lists of Britons who have supported the German war effort. Their hope is to inflame Stalin's deep distrust of his allies. The plan goes awry when the documents, hand-carried to Sweden, are used instead to blackmail English industrialists.

Kyle's antihero is 35-year-old *Hauptsturmführer* Franz Rasch, a much decorated Waffen SS commando. Assigned to deliver the lists in Stockholm, he is betrayed by his bosses. His trail leads to neutral Ireland and England and finally back to Germany. There the disillusioned Rasch attempts to capture vital files from Schloss Wewelsburg, the Black Camelot that Himmler assembled as a Teutonic perversion of King Arthur's court. In one of the best siege narratives since *The Guns of Navarone*, Rasch and other embittered SS men infiltrate the monstrous castle at the same time that it

is being destroyed on Himmler's orders.

Happy endings are not the Kyle style. But time is a great provider. Today, the author informs us, the castle has been reconstructed as a youth hostel. Such truths are comforting; but it is fiction like *Black Camelot* that makes history live.

SECRET ISAAC

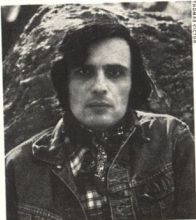
by Jerome Charyn

Arbor House; 315 pages; \$9.95

Jerome Charyn exerts energies that could make a turbine envious. At 41 he has published his twelfth novel, an adrenal tour of Manhattan, Dublin and parts unknown. The title character is a grief-racked, unshaven drifter who caroms around in search of trouble. The quest is professional: Isaac Sidel is first deputy police commissioner, a plainclothesman eaten by dreams and ravaged by a tape-worm fastened to his entrails.

Deep in middle age, Isaac has suddenly acquired the wisdom of a sage and the passions of a schoolboy. In his raggie-pickie guise he becomes smitten with Annie Powell, a beautiful hooker disfigured by a D-shaped scar carved in her cheek.

The scarlet letter was placed there by her crooked Irish lover, Dermott Bride. Isaac's tale of jealousy and vengeance is a simple one, devalued by the author's irrepressible gusto: in New York, a woman's eyes turn "a green that was so fierce, Isaac had to grab the wall." In Ireland, the sky is so dark, "the elves must have put a roof on Cashel Hill." Shouts of murderers and comedians sound across the Hudson and Liffey rivers. Episodes in Nighttown and the underworld consciously echo the rhythms of James Joyce and Saul Bellow, but Charyn manages to sustain his own peculiar tone, a unique amalgam of psychological insight and scatological farce. It is one of the most unlikely and compelling literary combinations since T.S. Eliot's *Gerontion* mixed garlic and sapphires in the mud.



Jerome Charyn

An adrenal tour of parts unknown.

FIELDS OF FIRE

by James Webb

Prentice Hall; 344 pages; \$9.95

Half a dozen years ago, some critics predicted that no good literature would emerge from Viet Nam. The literate men of the generation were in college, or jail, or Canada, said the theory. And yet an able and even distinguished body of war memoirs and novels has been steadily accumulating: Ronald Glasser's *365 Days*, Ron Kovic's *Born on the Fourth of July*, Michael Herr's eloquent *Dispatches*.

Among the best fiction is James Webb's *Fields of Fire*. Now a counsel to the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Webb was a company commander in Viet Nam—wounded twice, decorated with the Navy Cross, the Silver Star and two Bronze Stars. His story, about a platoon of Marines hacking through the bush around An Hoa, lacks the zonked frenzy of some Viet Nam prose. But Webb is a shrewd storyteller who seems to have gone through the Nam with a cassette recorder in his inner ear. Snake, a street-tough "grunt," hears the standard, "Where are you from?" Says Snake, with exactly the right tone: "I ain't from anywhere, Lieutenant. It's me and Mother Green, the Killing Machine. Till death do us part."

Webb's book has the unmistakable sound of truth acquired the hard way. His men hate the war; it is lethal fact cut adrift from personal sense. Yet they understand that its profound insanity, its blood and oblivion, have in some way made them fall in love with battle and with one another. Back in "the World," they would never again be so incandescently alive. The point is as old as Homer, of course, but Webb restates it with merciless precision.

THE SEA, THE SEA

by Iris Murdoch

Viking; 512 pages; \$10.95

In her 19th novel, Iris Murdoch serves her familiar potpourri—a bit of suspense, a hint of the supernatural, some philosophical musings on truth and art, and Walpurgisnachtian drama, here centered on romantic obsession. Director-Playwright-Cad Charles Arrowby, 60, retires from the London theater to Shroff End, an isolated house on a small rocky promontory. There he expects to find the tranquility required to transform his diary into autobiography. Destiny has other plans. Lizzie and Rosina, his past mistresses, appear from nowhere to fill the air with recriminations. Arrowby excuses his past indiscretions by invoking the sacred memory of Hartley, a childhood sweetheart who fled just when they were old enough to marry. Hartley appears almost immediately in the nearby village, and her old lover sets out to reclaim her. The author renders her immortality play with painstaking attention to atmosphere:



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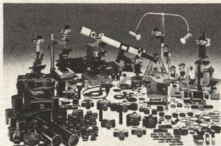
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OLYMPUS

Books



Iris Murdoch

Writing a guidebook to hell.

the changing hues of the waves, the slippery amber rocks, the strangely damp house are all made palpable. The old scandals are shrewdly re-examined, and Murdoch's style is as saline as the sea below. Still, she remains better at surfaces than at sounding depths. Charles' journey through an emotional purgatory is curiously detached, as if the author were writing a tour guide to hell. Judging from Charles' crowded hours, visitors had better book in advance.

IT WAS A WONDERFUL SUMMER FOR RUNNING AWAY
by Charles N. Barnard
Dodd, Mead; 216 pages; \$8.95

Charles is a list maker, the kind of kid who cannot be happy unless he writes the reasons why. But this is 1936, a year to be miserable. So he notes five motives for cutting out. The last is the saddest: "Because I'll never grow up as long as I'm here where everybody thinks I'm just a kid." Everyone is right. He is just a kid, a fatherless adolescent who already bears scars of the Depression and its aftermath. The boy's New England home town is as stifling as the air in his room, and his mother is too full of mourning to understand the boy's urges. Frustration clings to his plans like moss to a sapling.

With Charles, as with his antecedents Huckleberry Finn and Holden Caulfield, flight is a notion, not a goal; all paths lead inescapably to man's estate. First Novelist Barnard, a travel writer, gives this familiar story a freshness by locating it in a simpler era. In 1936 summer is defined as the time between haircuts; *National Geographic* and Lowell Thomas provide the few glimpses of the outside world; Hudson sedans and the St. Louis Browns are assumed to be permanent components of the American scene; history is close enough to scorch the earth, yet the insular town can only hear its own heartbeat. Today, when adolescence is armed with purchasing power and microscopically examined for tendencies, *Won-*

derful Summer has the aura—and the value—of an antique. For as riders of those Hudsons knew, the view from a good rearview mirror can be as revealing as the one from a windshield.

THE SUICIDE'S WIFE
by David Madden
Bobbs-Merrill; 185 pages; \$8.95

Four years ago, David Madden published *Bijou*, a luxurious novel of adolescent sexual torment that never received the critical attention it deserved. That novel was laden with incident and feeling, thick with nostalgia for a vanished small-town South; *The Suicide's Wife* is laconic and thin. A failed academic poet commits suicide (Madden offers examples of his work, which provide a clue), and his bland, colorless wife discovers that her existence is unfathomable in his absence. Haunted by her husband's apparently motiveless death, unnerved by her three children's importunate curiosity about their father, she struggles to rekindle his image in her mind—and to create a personality for herself.

The Suicide's Wife is a study in passivity; Madden has managed to portray from within the sensation of nothingness that manifests itself in a concentration upon objects, an obsession with the texture of things. His novel is an American version of Sartre's *Nausea*: a definitive portrait of depression. As such, *The Suicide's Wife* is masterly; but the author's note promises that his work in progress, *Pleasure-Dome*, will be a sequel to *Bijou*—reassuring news to readers familiar with that richly evocative book.

WRINKLES
by Charles Simmons
Farrar, Straus & Giroux;
182 pages; \$8.95

In the era of the face-lift, Charles Simmons' third novel, *Wrinkles*, is a reminder that age withers and custom stales, that love, children and work are procrastinations before getting down to the serious business of dying.

This tale of a minor novelist from cradle to edge of grave is constructed from short chapters that overlap time like pleats. Each chapter is also a minibiography that advances the novel's nameless protagonist through the stages and principal themes of his life: the confusions of parental and brotherly love and sex, lapsed Catholicism and sex, failed marriage and sex, friends and sex, thwarted career and sex, money and sex.

The prose style is as laconic as an investigator's dossier. Yet each page glistens with details of growth and change that readers should find familiar though freshly perceived. Simmons notes, for example, that his character is put off by certain signs of age, particularly "a looseness around the eyes so that they do not express his moods."

Throughout, the writer's mood reflects a stoicism warmed to body temperature by an irrepressible sense of romance and self-amusement: "As he gets older, he will sometimes try to inquire into his deepest wishes, hoping to find a weariness with life that would make death less fearsome, but can't." In a secular age, that is Simmons' deceptive and effective way of saying grace.

EYE OF THE NEEDLE
by Ken Follett
Arbor House; 313 pages; \$8.95

Ken Follett's novel has a simple purposing deftly carried out: it is a crackling good yarn. The Needle is *Die Nadel*, code name for a Nazi agent in World War II Britain. He loathes his sobriquet because—violating a rule of code names—it carries meaning as well as identification. He dispatches his victims with a stiletto thrust upward into the heart. *Die Nadel* happens upon a secret of great import: the truth that the Allies will attack at Normandy, not at Calais.

While *Die Nadel* (real name: Henry Faber) scurries to get his information out of the country and into German hands, British intelligence closes in. The ultimate battle is played out on Storm Island, a bleak outcropping of rock in the North Sea. There, escaping from Aberdeen in a fishing boat, Faber is shipwrecked. Between him and a rendezvous with a U-boat stand the island's four occupants: a shepherd, an ex-R.A.F. pilot who has lost his legs, and the amputee's wife and child. Faber stalks them.

Follett's plotting is crisp, but it does not get in the way of his people—nicely crafted, three-dimensional figures who linger in the memory long after the circumstances blur. The final fadeout, in a teatime epilogue years later, is for that reason eminently satisfying and, for a sometimes brutal novel, touched with just the right note of tenderness.



Ken Follett

Figures linger, circumstances blur.

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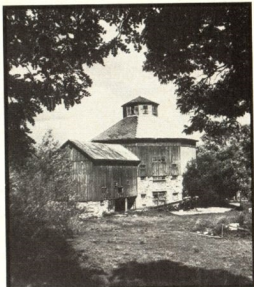
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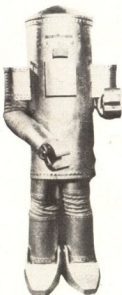
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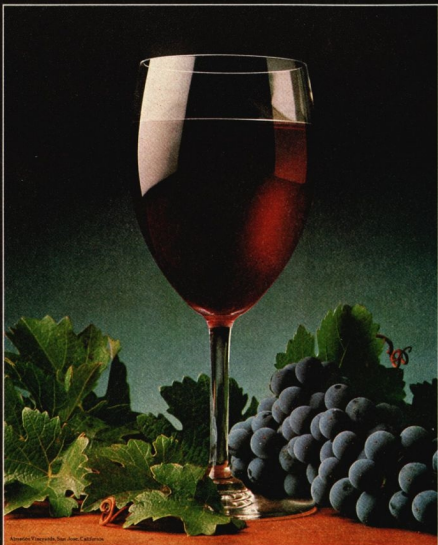
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CABERNET SAUVIGNON

The thought is from Miguel de Cervantes. The interpretation is by Corita Kent of Immaculate Heart College.

"By the street of By-and-By one arrives at the house of Never."

The street of By-and-By, like another metaphorical thoroughfare, is paved with good intentions. We are aware of our society's problems; we know the necessity of resolving them. But action is frequently hindered by procrastination and postponement. And, sadly, the delays often result in opportunities forever lost.

For example, while we vacillate in solving teenage unemployment, the potentials of a generation of young people may be blunted or permanently lost. While we endlessly debate the problems of energy, resources dwindle and fuel costs escalate.

Clearly, we must be constantly reminded of the job at hand. And we must be goaded, prodded, even shamed into action.

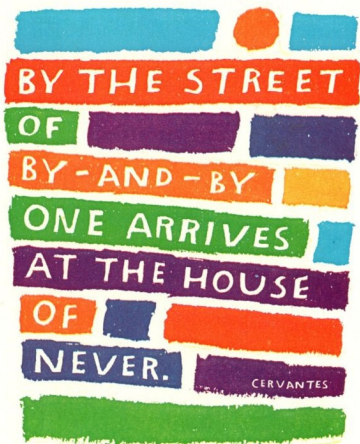
Broadcasting is uniquely equipped for that task. With their phenomenal reach and impact, radio and television can and must spotlight today's problems, present possible solutions and urge action. Repeatedly and relentlessly. In this way, broadcasting can help direct its vast audience away from the street of By-and-By to a road of vigorous action.

It would be sad indeed if our society, the most informed in history, were to end its days padding about the house of Never, mooning over the dusty relics of lost opportunities.



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Music

The Night the Walls Moved

Beaubourg and Boulez show off a bold new concert hall

Beyond the fire-eater, the buskers and the tent circus on the cobblestone plaza of Paris' skeletal-modern Pompidou arts center, there is what looks like a subway entrance marked IRCAM. It leads down, four levels below, to the world's newest, most sophisticated center for musical experiment and composition, officially titled Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique/Musique. IRCAM is a hushed place that fairly radiates energy and cerebration. Here the *ordinateur*, as the French call a computer, reigns. In one lab, a group is seeking its aid in constructing a new, futuristic flute. In another, a composer is using it to produce a sound heard so far only in his own head.

Music came late in the plans for the Pompidou, better known as the Beaubourg for the Paris locale where it looms. But when the French government decided in 1972 to enter the field of music research, it moved boldly to dominate it. In the U.S. there are a number of centers for computer music, with Stanford the dominant one. In Europe, Germany has been a focus for innovation ever since the postwar years, when Darmstadt became an explosive forum for young composers. IRCAM clearly means to be the new Darmstadt: it has the facilities provided by a huge 59.2 million franc allocation, and in Pierre Boulez, 53, it has the catalyst to attract the top talent.

Boulez is a formidable force in modern music as composer, conductor and theorist. After two decades spent largely in Germany and the U.S., he has returned to France as virtually sole programmer of his country's musical future. Says Composer Karl Heinz Stockhausen: "IRCAM is the only place in the world where there is free enterprise for the development of new music. Pierre Boulez is the most lucid and brilliant of directors."

The various operations at IRCAM have started up over the past four years. There are always several composers working with computer scientists on expanding the horizons of sound. An ensemble of musicians who play conventional instruments is now complete. The final step was taken this month when *Espace de Projection*, the hall for public concerts, was opened with the works of two young composers. There were earnest speeches about exploring the limits of limitlessness, some exhilarating sounds as well as menacing booms from the void,

but it was the hall that stole the show.

It almost refused to perform at all; five minutes before the start the power failed briefly. Boulez himself introduced his *Espace*, which seats only about 400. The ceiling can be raised or lowered drastically. But the most riveting feature is the walls, which consist entirely of acoustical panels grouped in blocks of three. A whole wall can be flat, or any triad of panels can jut out, changing the sound. In fact they can all move at once.



Boulez reads a score in the Espace



The ensemble and the acoustical panels tune up at IRCAM

"You are a different composer after absorbing all this."

This phenomenon clearly had more impact than Boulez intended. The room seemed to sway, and a wall like a sea storm turned the *Espace* briefly into a heaving ship. Annoyed, Boulez turned quickly to four more practical demonstrations. By altering the configuration of the panels, the same passage of music could be made to sound dry (with no reverberance) or resonant, bright or *grave* (accenting the deep tones). The differences were dramatic, and the audience was enthralled. Boulez realized he had a star on his hands. "It reminds me," he said, "of a little boy who is taken to a wonderful play that happened to be presented on a revolving stage. At the end he did not want to leave. His mother thought he had enjoyed the show, but he said, 'Oh please, just one more turn of the stage.'"

Composers Balz Trümper and York Höller, whose works followed, were in roughly the position of the actors in that children's play. Trümper's *Wellenspiele* made the first use ever of a digital sound processor. This is a new device that modifies sound as it is performed by an ensemble by the use of mikes onstage. Much of the composition was too bland to show off the new processor, but its climax was a long, breaking roll of waves accompanied by pulsing gongs. The Höller *Arcus* used the more conventional method of taping the electronic part in advance. It is an impressive piece: 20 minutes of tricky synchronization in which phantasmagoric sounds from the tape conduct intense, surreal dialogue with the instrumental ensemble.

Höller spent two months at IRCAM working with scientists on *Arcus*. Says he: "You are a different composer after you have absorbed all this." Some observers

think that IRCAM may sponsor too much adventure. Says Composer Otto Luening of the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center: "It is fine to explore outer space in sound. But I ask, what will you bring back?"

For Boulez, to stand still is to fall back. "The people at IRCAM should be like children who always want to be fed. That is the relation I want between the musicians and the scientists." In addition to directing his staff of 53 and planning IRCAM's future, he is working toward a May concert of his own. He regards his six years as music director of the New York Philharmonic as "a big parent-thesis in my life," but adds, "I learned the practicalities of administration there. Without that experience I might not have been offered this job. I think God writes straight with curved lines." Or does not move all his panels at once. ■

Television

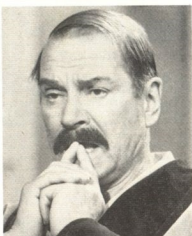
One Hit, Two Misses

Big stars in small shows

The Collection (Oct. 25, PBS, 9 p.m. E.D.T.). Not terribly much happens during this hour-long play by Harold Pinter. Phones ring at odd times of night. A London boutique owner unexpectedly drops in on a dress designer who lives in a baroque town house down the road. Two men almost stage a duel with delicate cheese knives. A husband fears that his wife may have had an affair in a hotel room in Leeds. Not much happens during *The Collection*, but by the time the play is over at least three lives have been shattered. That's the wonder of Pinter: when tragedy strikes his characters, there are no fireworks, only an unnerving hush.

The Collection, written in 1960, is one of Pinter's best plays—a small masterpiece. Skillfully constructed and mordantly funny, it is as scathing as a Waugh novel, as suspenseful as a Hitchcock film. (Pinter, like Hitchcock, even used a "McGuffin"—in this case, the alleged Leeds affair—to get his narrative rolling.) PBS's version of the play, imported from England's Granada International Television for the *Great Performances* series, may well be the definitive production. Director Michael Apted has obtained a riveting ensemble performance from a dream cast: Laurence Olivier, Alan Bates, Malcolm McDowell and Helen Mirren. Though it is difficult to capture the physical tension of Pinter characters on a small television screen, Apted grips the audience with a judicious use of tight close-ups, clever editing and proper attention to Pinter's pauses.

Apted's actors love the English language as much as the playwright does. The spare, precise dialogue practically detonates from their lips. Bates, playing the paranoid husband, is the quintessential Pinter menace: if looks could kill, the rest of the cast would be dead. He is well countered by McDowell in the role of a serpentine climber who may or may not be sleeping with both a male housemate and Bates' wife. As McDowell's keeper, a prissy old courtier, Olivier has *The Collection*'s only openly emotional scene. It is a shocker. When he falls apart under the strains of loneliness and jealousy, he forces the audience to confront the heartbreak that lies beneath the play's cool surface. Yet Olivier—who also produced this show—understands that Pinter's small moments are no less crucial than the big ones. What other actor could turn the simple act of answering a telephone into a poignant intimation of mortality?



Olivier in *The Collection*



Davison and McNichol in *Summer*



Burnett in *The Grass Is Always Greener*

Loneliness, young love and Tupperware.

The Grass Is Always Greener over the Septic Tank (Oct. 25, CBS, 9 p.m. E.D.T.). One of the most depressing spectacles on television is Erma Bombeck's regular weekday stint on ABC's *Good Morning America*. From her humble beginnings as a syndicated newspaper humor columnist, Bombeck has evolved into a TV personality of the most plastic sort. She delivers her one-liners in a strident vibrato; she luxuriates in canned laughter as though it were the praise of a Nobel Prize jury. Bombeck used to satirize the vulgarity of American suburbia; now she epitomizes it.

With *The Grass Is Always Greener*, an adaptation of her bestselling book, Bombeck invades prime time. This made-for-TV movie is intended as a trial run for a future sitcom. Let's hope that someone at CBS has the good sense to move *Grass* down at this early stage.

About the best thing to be said for the film is that Bombeck does not play the autobiographical heroine herself. That odious chore has fallen instead to Carol Burnett, an actress who is often capable of extracting humor from even the most puerile material. This is one of her rare failures. Bombeck's stale jokes about crabgrass and Tupperware parties defy levitation; the cutesie plot is predictable to anyone who has ever encountered any incarnation of *Please Don't Eat the Daisies*. Unfortunately, Burnett doesn't get any help from Director Robert Day. His idea of high drama is to end a scene with a close-up of characters getting up from a couch. The only animated figure on-screen is Charles Grodin, playing Burnett's husband; he charges through the movie in a quite understandable state of panic.

Summer of My German Soldier (Oct. 30, NBC, 9 p.m. E.D.T.). Television's most gifted young actress, Kristy McNichol of *Family*, is sadly wasted in this glossy but dim-witted adaptation of a favorite junior high school book. *Summer* is ostensibly about a small-town Jewish girl in Georgia who falls in love with a German P.O.W. (Bruce Davison) during World War II. For reasons that are not clear, Writer Jane-Howard Hammerstein short-changes the love story to dwell on the heroine's father (Michael Constantine), a surly merchant with unexplained psychotic tendencies. McNichol and Davison just do not have much to do; their scenes are sexless *tableaux vivants*, designed to illustrate the story's ample collection of humanitarian platitudes. Lest we miss the point, the proverbially wise and rotund black maid (Esther Rolle of *Good Times*) lectures the characters on the virtues of brotherhood. Add Director Michael Tuchner's fussy attention to period detail and lugubrious pacing and you have a truly endless *Summer*. —Frank Rich

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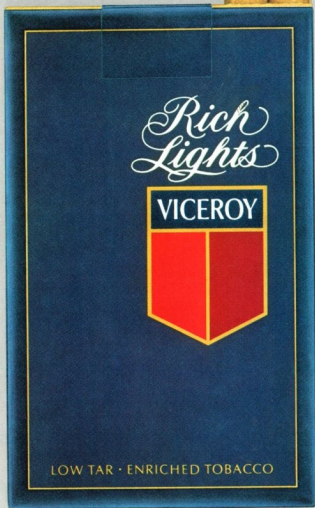
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